

THE MEAD HAY PRESS



How does "THE MEAD" differ from other Balers.

READY FOR TRANSPORTATION.

- 1st—It is the only DIRECT PULL Baler.
- 2nd—It delivers bales TOWARD the team and AWAY from the stack. It may be set between two stacks and bale 25 feet of each at one setting, and WILL BALE MORE AT TWO SETTINGS THAN ANY OTHER BALER AT THREE, WITH THE SAME AMOUNT OF LABOR.
- 3rd—It has a patent Automatic Folder combined with the Hopper, which makes a bale AS SMOOTH AND COMPACT ON THE TOP AS ON THE BOTTOM.
- 4th—It has no Bridge to obstruct the team—the Plank lying flat on the ground.
- 5th—The power applied to the Compound Pitman is reversed, so that THE DRAFT IS LIGHTEST WHEN THE PRESSURE IS GREATEST.
- 6th—It is the Most Powerful, and at the same time the Lightest and Simplest Baler of its class.
- 7th—Being all pull, the connections can be light, thus saving wear and tear on the Baler.
- 8th—The return movement is positive and quick, and can be graded according to the rebound, the operator having complete control.
- 9th—It has a larger Hopper and Feed Opening, a good length Sweep, and a 7½-foot Bale Chamber, giving a steady tension and plenty of room for tying.

WE BUILD "THE MEAD" ON HONOR, USING ONLY THE BEST QUALITY OF LABOR AND MATERIAL AND GUARANTEE EVERY BALER.

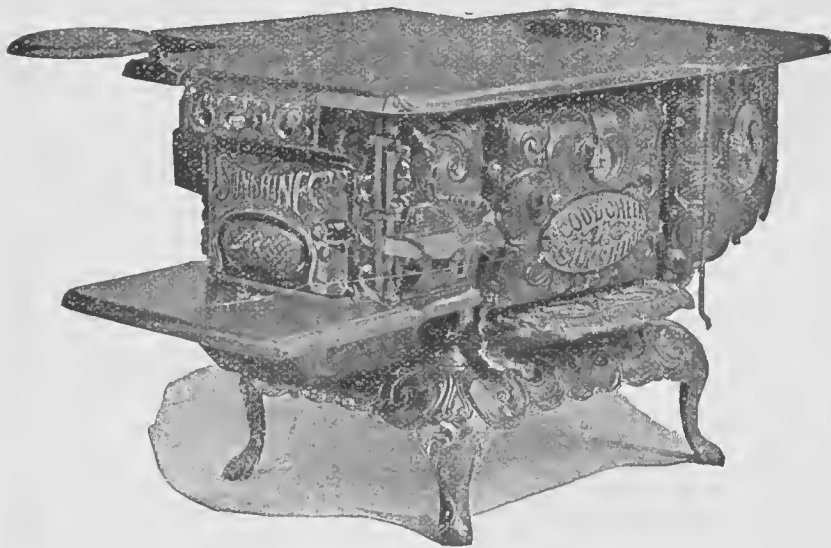
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PORT HURON ENGINE AND THRESHER CO.

Box 650, Winnipeg, Man. Office and Warehouse, 776 Main St. Winnipeg.

"GOOD CHEER"

Stoves and Ranges



The "Good Cheer" SUNSHINE

A FIRST-CLASS STOVE
IN EVERY PARTICULAR

MADE ONLY BY

THE JAS. STEWART MFG. CO. LD., WOODSTOCK, ONT.

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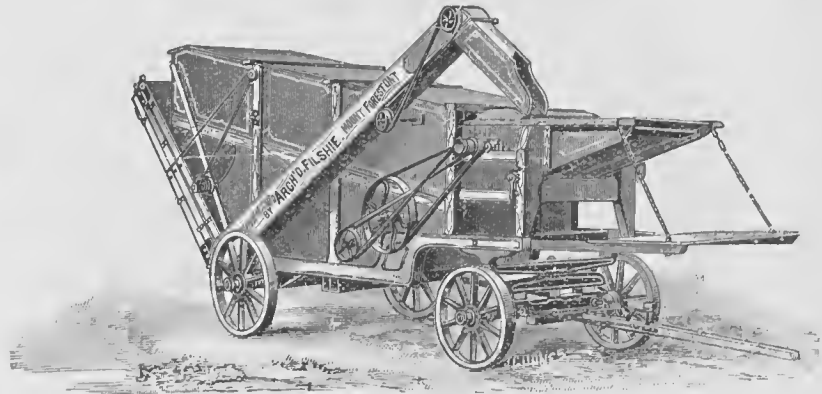
Wholesale Representatives for Manitoba and North-West Territories.

BUILT BY
A. FILSHIE,

"The New Favorite"

MOUNT FOREST, ONTARIO

We are Sole Agents for the Province of Manitoba.



This Separator is guaranteed to be one of the best cleaners on the market.

We can supply you as follows:

Separator 33 x 50 at \$575.00 Separator 36 x 56 at \$600.00

We can supply you with Threshing Outfits at prices ranging from \$1,000 to \$4,000. If you want an Engine or Separator, or both, do not purchase until you see our prices. Our traveller will be pleased to call on you.

Remember we have all kinds of Engine and Separator Repairs always on hand.

THE BRANDON MACHINE WORKS CO., Ltd., Rosser Ave., BRANDON

THRESHERMEN

Insure Your
Rigs in

The Occidental Fire Insurance Co.

Full Government Deposit.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$500,000.00.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MANITOBA.

AGENTS WANTED in Unrepresented Districts.

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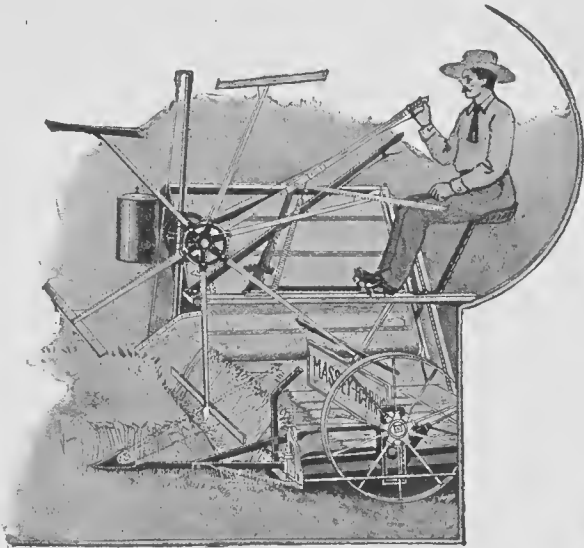
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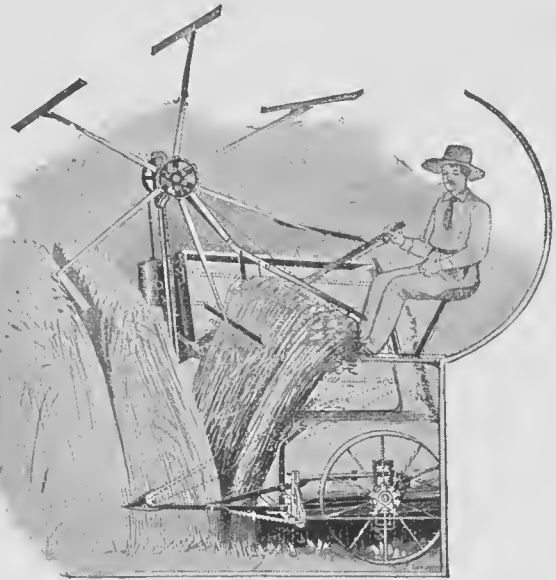
MASSEY-HARRIS BINDERS

Handle Any Kind of Crop



No Grain too Short

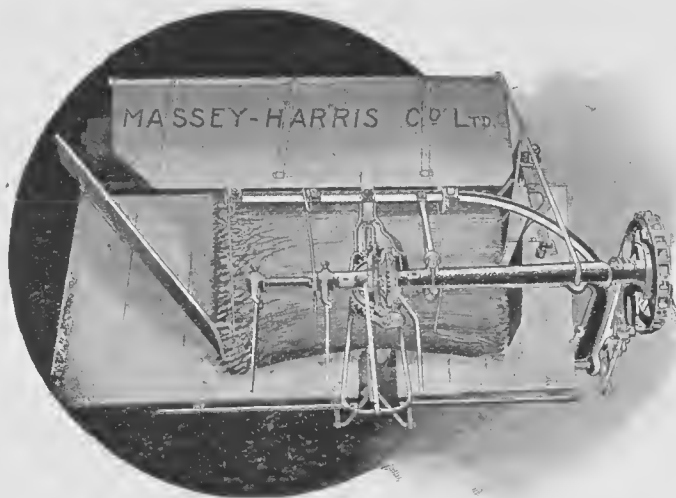
SUCCESSFULLY



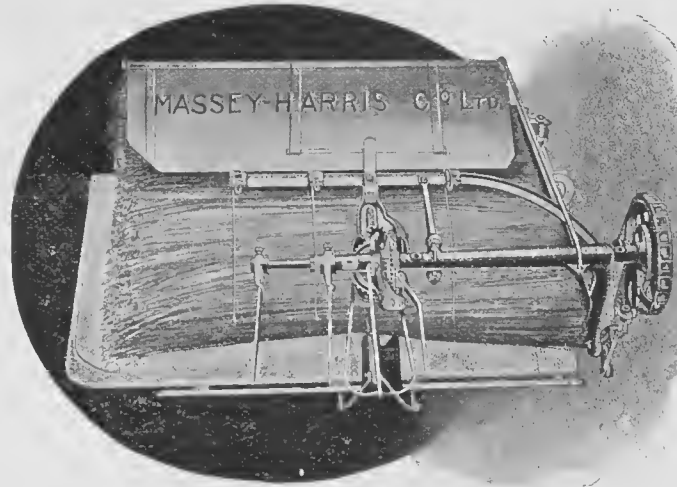
None too Long

to be Well Handled

By the Massey-Harris Reel



Note how the Head-board guides the grain in making short sheaves.



In making long sheaves the Massey-Harris Head-board can be laid FLAT on the deck.

The above are but a FEW of the many points of excellence of

MASSEY-HARRIS BINDERS

There are many others of equal merit which it will pay every prospective purchaser to look into.

Our Agents will take pleasure in pointing these out.

OVER 200 AGENCIES THROUGHOUT MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE WEST:

Princess Street,
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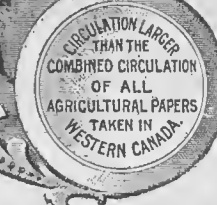
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OR
ANY INFORMATION

ESTABLISHED 1882

THE NORTH-WEST FARMER

Issued Semi-Monthly at Winnipeg, Man.

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER. STOCK RAISER. DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME



VOL. 21, No. 17
WHOLE NO. 292

WINNIPEG, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 5, 1902.

\$1 a Year in advance

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Montreal street railway is preparing to handle freight traffic.

—A pork parking establishment has been started at Leduc, Northern Alta.

—About 260,000 acres in the United States have been planted to sugar beets this year.

—An unusual number of furs are being brought into Edmonton this year from the far north.

—Sheepmen should not forget the sheep show and auction sale at Medicine Hat, Sept. 30-Oct. 1.

—Twenty thousand people paid sixpence each for admission to Westminster Abbey, in one day, after the coronation.

—Hon. Joseph Royal, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories, died in Montreal on Aug. 24th.

—On account of the scarcity of water, the gold output of the Yukon this season will be lower by three or four million dollars' worth than last year.

—The number of entries at the Dominion lands office at Regina during June was 521 against 160 entries for the same months in 1901.

—The modern threshing outfit is a great finder of the weaknesses of bridges. We shall not be surprised to hear of a few mishaps in moving.

—The following notice appears on the window of a prominent real estate dealer in Edmonton: "For Sale—15-hand pony suitable for an orthodox clergyman, can rustle his nourishment."

—D. C. Chamberlain, a coal oil expert from Petrolia, has returned from a trip on the Athabasca river. He has every confidence in the prospects of the valley of that river as a coal oil producing region.

—A good deal of seneca root is dug by the Indians and foreigners in different parts of this country. At present the demand is said to be greater than the supply and prices have advanced to about the highest ever known. A Minneapolis firm are offering 51c. a pound for good root.

—A temperance journal says: "Man is dust, and too much alcoholic irrigation will have the effect of laying the dust."

—E. Stewart, Dominion Superintendent of Forestry, is at present making an inspection of some of the timber belts of Athabasca with a view to seeing how far the government would be justified in taking measures toward their protection from fire.

—A number of gentlemen down in Quebec have arranged to offer small prizes to children for wild native plums to be gathered just when ripe or nearly so. In this way some of the best can be got together and form a basis for hybridizing, the best way known so far for the improvement of fruits.



SNAP-SHOTS OF HARVEST HANDS AT WINNIPEG.

1. Rush to get tickets exchanged.

2. Waiting for the Souris Branch Train.

3. Ready for the Harvest Fields on the Pembina Branch.

5. Temporary Ticket Office.

4. Main Line Train ready to start.

6. Help for the Northwestern Branch.

7. Ho! for Moose Jaw.

—A number of the country elevators have been reconstructed so as to allow of dumping the loads.

—T. N. Willing, Territorial Weed Inspector, has been appointed chief game guardian for the Territories.

—Forest fires have been doing considerable damage in some of the mountain regions of British Columbia.

—Those in charge of the government forestry work expect to have about one million trees ready for distribution next year.

—The salmon pack on the Fraser river, B. C., is the smallest this year since 1898, only 262,000 cases being put up as against 990,252 cases last year.

—Reports of the burning of one or two threshing outfits are already to hand this season. Too great care in the way of handling the engine cannot be taken.

—It is expected that the Canadian-Australian cable across the Pacific will be in working order by Christmas. The C. P. R. will handle the business from the Pacific to the Atlantic. The total length of the cable is 8,000 nautical miles.

—The binder has already got in its deadly work, the 4-year-old son of Thos. Bryson, Routledge, having a leg almost cut off by the binder his father was driving.

—J. Lockie Wilson, Alexandria, Ontario, a well-known Patron, has just returned from a trip through the Western States and the Canadian Northwest. He was astonished at the influence that the rural mail delivery and the rural farm telephone was exerting in the States in keeping young people on the farm. He was strongly of the opinion that similar results would follow their adoption in Canada.

—Do you wish to sell or buy or give away anything? If so, the "Want, Sale and Exchange" column in each issue of this paper is being conducted for you. Look it up, anyway. There are some good snaps advertised.

—So far no excursions of harvesters have been run to Alberta. An Edmonton paper, speaking of the rapidly increasing demand for harvest help which is showing itself each year, says: "The time will come, and that not far distant, when as many hands will be required here to glean the harvest as are now called for in Manitoba." Where is it going to end?



Causes of Disease.

By C. D. Smead, V. S.

I am a farmer as well as a doctor, and live on my own farm. I consider farming to be one of the noblest professions on earth. Through the paper of which I have the honor to be the veterinary editor, I get many letters asking for the best remedy to cure different diseases, most of which, it is safe to say, have been brought on through either the ignorance or the carelessness of the owner.

It should be the practice of every man to study his animals not only to learn the cause of disease, but, better far, to prevent it. Sixty per cent. of the troubles found in animals come from a lack of knowledge of the feed required, and unwise and ignorant methods of feeding. Fifteen per cent. are due to a predisposition to disease bred in the animal, through man's dictation as to what that breeding shall be. To a limited extent any line of breeding is a reflection of the man. Scrub breeding represents scrub men. Ten per cent. of diseases are due to atmospheric causes, and cannot be controlled, other than by fortifying the animal by careful breeding and feeding to resist disease. There are left fifteen per cent. which can be traced to accidental causes. Under right conditions, then, there would be little or no need of veterinary doctors, and as a class we would starve to death.

Men have found by experience that certain kinds of feed are good for the working horse, or the cow in full flow of milk; but after the fall work is done, or the cow is practically dry, we say, "Old horse, old cow, you are not doing anything, so you must eat such stuff as we can't sell." This might be called the stomach distension plan. A one thousand and pound horse would have to eat 300 pounds of straw in a day to get a sufficient quantity of such feed nutrients as are necessary for its needs. It is all right to feed straw, when a grain ration is also given.

A man or an animal that has good digestion can safely face nearly every microbe of disease; but the idle horse, as he is ordinarily treated, becomes a ready victim of any distemper which comes along. Such an animal requires the same class of feeds as when at work only about half as much. This is true of the dry cow. When not in milk see that she is given feed rich in protein, such as bran or oats, and when her calf is born, she will have plenty of strength to care for it. The condition of the hair is a fair thermometer of the animal. If it looks dead and lusterless, feed more protein.—Northwestern Agriculturist.

Sore Shoulders.

The main cause, in fact, one might say the sole cause, of sore shoulders, is an improperly fitting collar. The way to get a perfectly fitting collar is to soak it over night in water. In the morning the leather will be soft and pliable. Wipe off the surplus water and fit the collar snugly and carefully and start to work with a sufficient load to perfectly adapt the collar to the conformation of the neck. This is the plan pursued by Dr. J. C. Curryer, author of "Horse Sense." It has sometimes been brought to his attention that collars treated this way were rendered hard, but he says in reply that he has never had trouble if the horse was worked long enough to have the collar partially dry before removing. Of course, this method prevents the changing of collars; every horse must have his own, but even so, it will be found cheaper to do this than to lose time during harvest. Of course, the collars must be kept clean and shoulders sponged nightly with moderately salt water.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Introducer and grower of Western Rye Grass. Headquarters for pure clean seed. Price \$4.00 per 100 lbs. f.o.b. Virden in bran sacks, in cotton sacks 40c. extra. Send for circular. Nine hulls, 11 to 26 months.

J. T. ELLIOTT, Live Stock Auctioneer, Bois-sevain, Man. Have been and am now booked for the best sales of high classed stock held in Manitoba. Thoroughly acquainted with individual merit and pedigree. Write me before claiming dates. Terms reasonable.

HEIFER OR BULL CALVES.—Your choice can be had from your cows by using my method. Try it 18 months. If of value, then pay me. Write for terms. Wm. Gordy Tilghman, Palatka, Fla.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Southdowns, Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty from the best strains in U. S.

A. A. TITUS, Riveredge Farm, Napinka, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Standardbred horses. Herd headed by Sittytown Stamp (imported), cows by Windsor (imported).

JAS. GLENNIE, Longburn, Man., importer and Breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

H. KINNEAR & SON, Souris, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Imp. Baron's Pride, herd bull. B. P. Rock eggs and Bronze Turkey eggs for sale.

A. R. DOUGLAS, Franklin, Man., breeder of large English Berkshire swine. Young stock for sale. Booking orders for spring pigs. Prices right.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. John Turner, Carrol, Man.

WM. RYAN, Maple Grove Farm, Ninga, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Two young bulls sired by Sittytown Hero and Crimson Chief.

W. H. THOMPSON, East Selkirk, Manitoba. For sale—Several first-prize Cotswold, Oxford Down and Dorset Horned rams.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Imperial Hero (26120). Three young bulls for sale.

WM. M. CHAMPION, Reaburn, Man., Ayrshires and Berkshires. W. P. Rocks only fowl kept. Booking orders for eggs.

FINLAY McRAE, Brandon, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. An extra good stock hull and four bull calves for sale.

A. & J. MORRISON, breeders of Shorthorns, Carman P.O., Homewood Station on St. Charles branch C.N.R.

H. L. McDIARMID, Headingly, Man., breeder of Berkshires, Tamworths and Yorkshires. Stock for sale.

D. VAN VORIS, 486 Maryland Ave., Winnipeg. Breeder and importer prize Belgian Hares and Red Caps. Young stock for sale, \$2.00 pair.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Nation Mills, P.Q., importers and breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.

HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont., importers and breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

JAMES O. BROOKS, Plum Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale.

A. CUMMING, Rosebank Farm, Lone Tree, Man. Polled Angus Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Both sex for sale. Write.

D. E. CORBETT, Swan Lake, Man., breeder of Shropshires. A few nice shearing rams and ram lambs; also ewes.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Assa., Polled Angus Cattle, Victoria's Queen mothers, Charmers, Mayflowers, etc.

W. E. BALDWIN, Manitou, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swine from imported stock. Orders booked for fall delivery.

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Ayrshire cattle, Yorkshire swine and Black Minorca Poultry.

A. T. BARTLEMAN, Wapella, Assa., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Three June litters, also three sows. Nov. litter also. B. Stock eggs.

JAS. J. STEWART, Gladstone, Man., breeder of improved large English Yorkshires. Prices reasonable.

THOS. MCCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

JAMES L. WANNOP, Creelford, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Bulls and heifers for sale.

ALEX. STEVENSON, Brookside Farm, Kil-larney, Man. Shorthorn stock for sale.

A. BRADLEY, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Tamworths. Young pigs for sale.

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Correspondence Solicited.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale.

G. & W. BENNIE, Castleberry, Man., Short-horns and Clydes. Young stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young stock for sale.

S. WHITMAN, Souris, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Young Pigs for sale.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

WM. J. MILLER, Solsgirth, Man. Hereford Cattle.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young Stock for sale.

P. McDONALD, Virden, Man., breeder of Berkshire Swine. Young pigs for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Assa., breeder Polled Angus and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshire Swine.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Keyes, Man., has fine pure-bred Berkshires always for sale.

JOHN WALLACE, Cartwright, Man., breeder of high-class Herefords.

O. I. C. SWINE, A. E. Thompson, Hannah, North Dakota.

THOS. JASPER, Bradwardine, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters.

J. M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assa., breeder of Clydesdales.

ALEX WOOD, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

JOHN LOGAN, Murehison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

W. FOSTER, Napinka, Man., breeder of Tamworth swine. Young pigs for sale.

WANT, SALE, EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

For Sale—500 head of sheep, principally ewes and lambs. Apply George M. Webb, Regina, Assa. 14-19

For Sale—One Clyde stallion, registered horse and weighs 1900 lbs.; good action. Will sell cheap. J. Cherry, Souris. 11

For Sale—A Sawyer & Massey threshing outfit. New flues in engine, 36 x 56 separator, both in good running order. James Dash, Hillesden, Assa. 17

For Sale—Wolf Hound pups, \$5 per pair, f.o.b. at Swan Lake. Apply to Geo. E. Holland, Norway, Man. 17-22

For Sale—I have just threshed Brome grass seed. Will sell for 9 cents per lb., sacks 10 cents. Good seed. Wm. Clements, Fairmeade, Assa. 17-13

For Sale or Exchange for driving or working horse—Trotting Stallion, Vanderbilt, age 13 years. If sold, price \$200. E. T. Hunter, Box 173, Brandon, Man. 17

For Sale—A few Berkshire and Chester White boars, \$15 each, fit for service. Cotswold ram lambs and Toulouse geese cheap if taken soon. A. B. Smith, Moosomin, Assa.

Wolf Hounds for Sale—Six young ones, four males and two females, parents are sure wolf killers; also two older wolf hounds. Arthur Davis, Carlyle, Assa. 16-17

For Sale—Eight-horse sweep power and 30-inch cylinder separator, on trucks, suitable for farmers' own use. Apply Bargain, Box 285, Brandon, Man. 16-13

For Sale—Two pens of Barred Rocks. One mated for pullet and one for cockerel breeding. These are imported birds. Apply to Geo. Wood, Holland, Man.

Three Shorthorn Bulls for Sale—All rising two. Apply Foreman, Castle Farm, Teulon, Man. 11

For Sale—First-class farm horses in teams or carloads. Parties wanting Indian ponies can be supplied by carload. John Clark, Jr., Crowfoot, Alta. 13-20

Wanted—One section of land in a good locality, that would be suitable for a stock and grain farm. Apply to "Stockman," care The Nor-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man. 17-18

For Sale—Half section of land one and a half miles from Pipestone, with good buildings, suitable for mixed farming. Apply to Box 13, Pipestone, Man. 17-18

Wanted to Purchase—Pure bred Fox Terrier dog pup, dam and sire must be registered. Address, stating price and how marked. Horace Pain, Milestone, Assa. 17-18

For Sale—Clydesdale Stallion, Admiral Sampson [2694], Vol. 10, seven years old, sound, sure foal getter, color black, broke single or double. Wm. Iverach, Beulah, Man. 15-13

Ranch for Sale, with an unlimited open range, abundance of good hay and water, timber and shelter, with or without stock, ten miles north of Elm Creek. Apply to Jickling & Sons, Carman, Man. 11

For Sale or Exchange for Young Bull—My Shorthorn stock bull, "Border Chief," 30944, rising four, bred by J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont. Apply to J. A. Klasse, Plum Coulee, Man. 16-17

600 Sheep for Sale—As I have got to reduce my flock, I will offer for sale choice young ewes, ewe lambs, etc., in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to Thos. Harkness, Hazelwood P.O., Whitewood, Assa. 15-17

Farm for Sale—North 1/2 s. 13, tp. 7, rge. 27; 100 acres under cultivation, 40 fenced, 180 good wheat land unbroken; small frame house and well of good water; 3 1/2 miles from town of Pipestone. \$8 per acre, terms easy. Apply J. R. Kirbyson, Fairfax, Man. 16-17

Farm for Sale or to Rent—440 acres, six miles southeast of Sidney, 200 acres under cultivation and about 80 more can be broken, good buildings, half-mile from P.O., school and church, all fenced, first-class farm for mixed farming, plenty of good water. For particulars apply to C. E. Routly, Arizona P.O., Man. 17-18

Threshing Engine for Sale—A 16 horsepower Stevens & Burns Engine in good condition. Last season it drove a large Minneapolis Columbian separator, self-feeder and bagger, and threshed 13 sections. Price, \$600, on any terms to suit purchaser. James Glennie, Longburn, Man.

For Sale—Threshing outfit, Sawyer-Massey traction engine, 20 h.p., American Advance separator, 40 x 60, automatic weigher and bagger, tanks, pumps and hose. In good working order. Apply to G. P. Wastle, Oak Bluff, Man.

Tamworths—Having bought another Tamworth sow and litter, I am now prepared to supply those who are in want with pigs at moderate prices that will be fit for service this fall or breed in the spring. Lewis E. Hutchison, Lot 31, 15, 15, Box 56, Neepawa, Man. 16-17

Wanted—Smart salesman to sell nursery stock in every district in Canada. Terms liberal. Anyone earning less than \$1,000 a year should write us for terms. Special inducement to men who can only spend part of time at the business. Apply now. Peabam Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

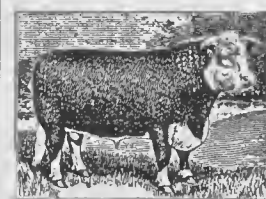
Wolf Killers—Do you want a good large sized hound, well trained and fast? Deer-hounds and wolf hounds. Old dogs, both sexes, which are being hunted daily. Two litters of grand pups, bred from the best stock in Western Canada. Write for prices and particulars. English setters, field trial stock, trained dogs and puppies for sale. E. H. White, Brandon, Man.

For Sale—One young boar, two young sows farrowed April 30, by Bell of Roland and Bell of Utopia, littered August 6. Pride of Utopia littered August 12, and Pride of Man, August 15. Prices right. Prime lot bred by British Pride. This boar is for sale or exchange for another good boar. If you want a good boar or sow over a year old write me. Young boar wanted fit to servo. R. J. Pritchard, Roland, Man. 16-17

POPLAR GROVE

HEREFORDS

The Famous Prize-Winning Herd of Western Canada.



Cows,
Heifers
and
Bulls

FOR SALE

J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Man.

ALBERTA BRED SHORTHORNS

We have 100 head of pure-bred Scotch Shorthorns. The herd is headed by Jubilee—28858—imported. Our yearlings made the highest average at Calgary sale, May, 1902.

Visitors welcome, and met by appointment at Cowley Station.

MEAD BROS.,
Pincher Creek, Alta.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires



I have for sale my stock bull Masterpiece (23750), red roan and a sure stock getter. He is by Grand Sweep (imp.) Also three young bulls by Masterpiece. Improved Yorkshire sows with pig and boars fit for service, also young spring pigs. White Plymouth Rock eggs. Correspondence solicited.

Visitors welcome.

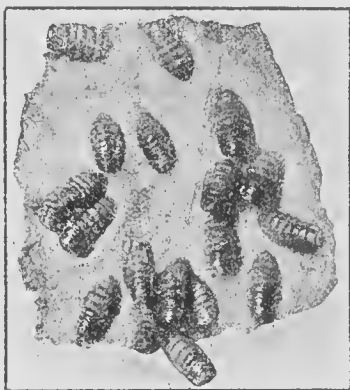
JAS. BRAY,
Oak Grove Farm LONGBURN MAN



CORNER OF LIVE STOCK EXHIBIT, SOURIS FAIR, 1902.

The Bot Fly.

Dr. L. L. Lewis, the veterinary surgeon at the Experiment Station, Stillwater, Oklahoma, has issued a bulletin on the parasites of domestic animals. The following extract about the bot fly, and accompanying photo, is from it:—



The horse probably harbors no parasite about which there is so much discussion as there is about the bot fly; some contending that the presence of a few bots in the stomach cannot possibly be injurious while others regard them as being very dangerous and refer all digestive trouble to their presence. Every one who handles horses is familiar with the small yellow "nit" or egg found attached to the hair in the region of the leg, shoulder or jaw. The eggs are deposited by the bot fly, or as more commonly called, the nit fly, on regions of the body where the horse can by biting and licking the skin convey them either as eggs or larvae into the mouth and stomach. It is probable that the animals in licking themselves open the greater number of eggs by removing the cap, and the larvae are then carried to the mouth by the tongue. They pass from the mouth to the stomach where they attach themselves to the walls of this organ and when seen in this position are familiarly known as bots.

Almost every animal that runs in pastures, and the greater number of driving horses, are infected each season with the bots. In some cases where post mortems gave opportunities for examination only a few larvae were found but occasionally cases were seen where the greater portion of the walls of the stomach were covered with the larvae. Where they are present in such large numbers they necessarily interfere with the normal function of the stomach. The very nature of the case prevents any absolute determination as to whether they are

injurious or not. The possibilities of injuring the horse are by interfering with the digestive function of the stomach, by the irritation caused by the presence of the bots, or when present in such large numbers, they may obstruct the passage from the stomach. In any case the possibility of injury would depend on the number of bots present, it being very probable that the presence of only a few bots is without any injury whatever. After the larvae are developed they are passed from the body, after which they bury themselves in the dirt, where they continue their development and finally emerge the fully developed bot fly.

As a means of prevention there is no surer remedy than thoroughly to rub the body occasionally with a brush or rag wet with kerosene. The oil will prevent the eggs from hatching and it soon evaporates, leaving the skin free from grease. It is difficult to remove bots from the stomach, as they withstand severe remedies. Good results have followed the use of full doses of anaesthetics, as chloroform or ether. Carbon bisulphide is probably the best remedy that can be given. This drug is very volatile and is best given in large gelatin capsules or it may be given in ice water. First fast the animal for a day, then give four drachms of the carbon bisulphide every two hours until you have given

three doses. This treatment should be followed with a physic or oil or salts.

Warts Easily Cured.

Many breeders of show cattle are often troubled with warts growing in very conspicuous places on their prize animals, says Prof. A. L. Cottrell, of the Agricultural Experiment Station in

portion of the wart would seuff off and in two weeks the warts were entirely cured without any pain to the animal in any respect.

On the back and hips of the same heifer we used concentrated acetic acid, applying it with a fountain pen filler and soaking the wart up thoroughly after applying grease around the root to keep the acid from eating the flesh. About twelve hours after the operation the warts could be pulled out easily. This was the quicker way, but it caused considerable pain and irritation and is accompanied by some danger of the acid being dropped upon the skin and thereby causing trouble. Of the two methods the writer recommends the former unless the time is limited and immediate results are desired.

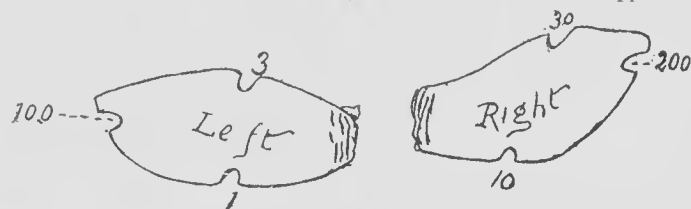
Dairy cattle are very commonly troubled with warts on their teats and udders oftentimes producing nearly a deformity. This can be easily overcome by applying castor oil after each milking and the wart is removed without causing any soreness or discomfort to the cow.

A Handy Ear Mark.

To many who do not care to go to the expense of getting ear tags the following method of marking the ears will be of interest:—

The first mark is one hit from the lower side of the left ear, this equals one; two bits from the same region equals two; for three, one bit is made in the upper side of the left ear. The subsequent numbers up to nine are combinations of one and three. Thus seven would be two upper (or three) and one lower.

When we come to tens the process is repeated in the right ear, keeping up the digitals in left ear as before; thus thirty seven would be one upper bit in the



Kansas. We had such trouble with the pure blood stocks and several successful methods were employed in their extermination. In order to experiment on taking off the warts a Red Poll heifer was selected on which the warts were so thick that it was impossible to place one's hand on her without its coming in contact with several large growths. We tried two different ways on different parts of the animal's body. On her head and shoulders we applied castor oil — well rubbed in — twice daily for a week. Shortly after each application a

right ear for thirty and the seven as above (two upper and one lower in left ear).

For one hundred, a notch is made in the end of the left ear and for two hundred one in the end of the right ear, making the digitals and tens as before.

The accompanying illustration explains how the marking is done. A punch such as used for the metal tags makes a good instrument for cutting the nicks.



PURE BRED CATTLE AT CARBERRY FAIR, 1902.

Selecting a Brood Sow.

By a Farmer.

In the selection of a sow for breeding purposes there are several essential requisites to be borne in mind, which, irrespective of breeds, unless she does possess them, she will not fill the bill. Though apparently a simple matter, too much importance cannot be attached to the choosing of a sow, for on her depends largely our success or failure in the breeding of pigs. Therefore, she must have the ability to produce a large strong litter, and be a good milker to nourish them well. To be docile and careful with her young marks her as having a good temper and shows kindness to have been used in bringing her up. She also must be of fairly good size, combined with good breeding.

But, a sow with all these proven qualities is as rare as many other good things, and cannot always be bought when wanted, so we may have to turn our attention to the selection of a young untried sow. Here, then, is room for the exercise of good judgment and experience. Having found a young sow of the breed we want we should assure ourselves of the fact that her dam possesses the qualities already mentioned, and that her sire is a strong, vigorous pig, who has come from stock possessed of the same qualities as the dam. Moreover, if the best results are to be obtained, the parents must be well matured. The practice of some men of keeping a young uncastrated boar till fall and letting him serve young sows of his own litter cannot be too strongly condemned.

I do not say positively that all young sows from parents so described are going to make ideal brood sows, but to pick the likeliest ones from such a bunch would be the best thing to do. There are certain characteristics in a young sow of this kind which seem to stamp her as likely to become a good brood sow, and which another youngster may not have. These are difficult to describe, but some of them are: A good depth of body, especially at the flank; great length of underline, between front and hind legs, with plenty of teats. Then, there will probably be a mild docile look about her eyes and head generally and a quietness in her manner. The one to avoid, though perhaps a good pig, would be shorter with a round tucked up body.

The difference in value between one sow breeding a large litter and another a comparatively small one is, I think, not sufficiently recognized. If one sow breeds and raises twelve or thirteen and the other only six or seven, it is obvious that the value of the latter is away below that of the former. The propensity to produce large litters and give the young a good flow of milk seems to run in some strains more so than others and is no doubt influenced by judicious breeding and feeding.

Reindeer for Alaska.

In 1892 the Rev. S. Jackson induced the U. S. government to import sixteen reindeer into Alaska. Small importations followed yearly until 1898, when 537 were brought in and along with them Lapp experts to teach the Eskimo how to care for and train the deer to drive. The experiment has succeeded very well, in fact, beyond most sanguine expectations, and to-day there is a herd of nearly 5,000 head. The young born in Alaska grow into larger and stronger animals than their parents. Those that have been trained have proved useful for carrying mails, making long journeys successfully. The officials say the transportation question is solved for Alaska. So successful has the experiment been that it is now reported that the government intend to increase the number to 15,000.

Of the seven to nine months necessary to grow and send a hog to market, five can be spent in the pasture fields.

BARGAINS IN STALLIONS

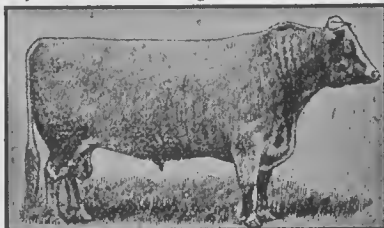
Comprising winners at the International Live Stock Show, Chicago, 1901, also in Scotland. All must be sold to clean out. Intending purchasers should not miss this chance of purchasing first-class individuals of the very best breeding at reasonable prices. For all particulars address

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Crystal City, Man.
THOS. GREENWAY, Proprietor



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SHORTHORNS—Herd headed by Judge and Sittytton Hero 7th, sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg, 1900 and 1901.
AYRSHIRES—Of best quality, headed by Surprise of Burnside, sweepstakes bull in Manitoba for 3 years.
Young stock of both breeds for sale. Prices and quality right.
BERKSHIRES—Headed by unbeaten boar Victor and Black Chief.
YORKSHIRES—Headed by sweepstakes boar Dreyfus and Dan of Prairie Home.
Orders booked now for Spring Pigs.
SHROPSHIRE—All ages and sexes for sale. Farm 1 mile from station. Visitors welcome.
Address all correspondence to WALDO GREENWAY.

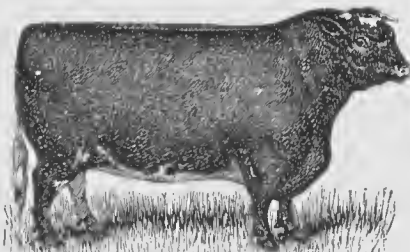
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HORSES!

HORSES!

The Bow River Horse Ranch Proprietors, retiring from breeding, will sell their fine bunch of mares, 3 years old and upwards, 1100 to 1300 lbs., singly or by the carload, with colts at foot or dry; also the geldings, broken or unbroken. All the mares are stunted to Clydes, Shires or French Coach Horses of the best blood procurable, Steers taken in exchange.

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Yearling and 2-year-old Bulls and Heifers by my champion bull, Topsman's Duke and imported Nohleman. One of these is Lord Roberts, by Nobleman, out of \$1,000 Jenny Lind. I must part with both these great bulls because their own stock is growing up. Write early. Both are sure stock getters.

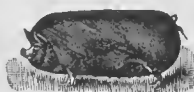
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ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE



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Several litters of July and August pigs for sale at reasonable prices. Address

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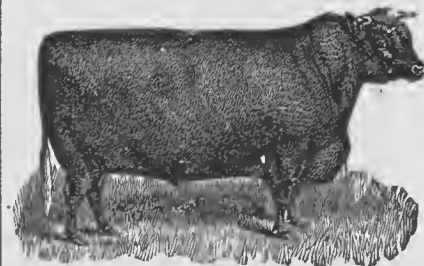
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Catalogues on application.

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Sweepstakes winners, male and female, 1901. Home bred Shorthorns bred here.



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PURVES THOMSON,
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I have imported from Ontario, Prince Patrick (8933) and nine pure-bred fillies all ages up to four. Two yearling entires and four mares and fillies for sale. Exceedingly choice lot. Thirty-four choice young Shorthorn cows and heifers from Caithness at reasonable price

F. W. GREEN, Moosejaw, Assa. SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Royal Aberdeen and containing about twenty choice females. Several young Bulls for sale.

PEDIGREED COLLIE DOGS.

Pedigreed Scotch Collies (sable)—A number of bitch puppies for sale during next month at \$5 each. Also several brood bitches.

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Barred Plymouth Rocks—25 hens and 2 cock birds, one bred by S. Butterfield, Windsor, Ont.

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Scotch Shorthorns Choice Clydesdales

FOR SALE—A number of choice young bulls; young heifers and cows in calf; and a few Clydes of both sexes.

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The grand imported Scotch Clyde Stallion, 2572, guaranteed sound and sure, also some A1 young stock.
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ELYSEE STOCK FARM
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JUDGING HORSES AT PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE FAIR, 1902.

Showing new cattle sheds in background.

Breaking Colts.

By C. W. Guest, Vancouver, B. C.

The accompanying photographs are of a device used in British Columbia for breaking colts to run in single harness. It consists of two poles forming the



shafts, with cross pieces attached to keep them in position, the front one on the lower and the back one on the upper side of the shafts, with the ends pro-



jecting some six inches on each side. The seat for the driver is made by nailing a plank, lever like, between the cross pieces.

The horse is yoked by means of a rope, the middle of which hangs behind the front cross piece, round the ends of which each side is looped once or twice, then carried over the shafts, to be fastened to the tongues on the sides of the colt.

A rope is also attached to the horse's front foot so that he may be tripped by suspending the leg, and another one over the hips, under the crupper, and fastened to each shaft to prevent his kicking.

The device was originated by Professor Scott, the noted equestrian, of Owen Sound, Ontario, who claims for it that it is simple in construction and especially useful for restive horses. It brings them entirely under the driver's control, who can, however, if necessary, at once slide off the seat.

Is the Range Passing?

The above is the title of an excellent article from the facile pen of the energetic editor of the Medicine Hat News. Besides being an able editor, he is a well-posted stockman, and what he has to say of the range conditions around "The Hat" can be relied upon. He

admits that a change is taking place in the range business, but instead of it "passing," it is being put upon a broader, surer basis in accordance with present day conditions. This may be true of his district and others, and in still others the ranging of cattle will continue for many years yet, but in others again the settler is surely crowding out the rancher. His article contains

much of interest to ranchers generally and is as follows:—

There is something misleading in the term which is applied by some papers to changing conditions on the range. "The Passing of the Range" is the term usually used, and it expresses more than the conditions imply. The novice when he reads of the "Passing of the Range," infers that the range business is passing away, that stock ranging is going out of existence, that it is no longer profitable, that the cattle breeders on the open range are being forced out of

the business for lack of range on which to follow the trade. The term is a misnomer.

It is true that no one could live on the

range, or in close touch with the stock business, and not notice that the conditions are changing somewhat. On our range we can attribute the changes to two causes—natural conditions, and an industrious Dominion government immigration bureau.

On our range, and we claim it is the best in North America, the situation is in a complex condition. On the one hand we are getting plenty of the "small men" whom the people who write of the "Passing of the Range" tell us are a menace to the old-time ranchers and the "big men," and on the other hand some of the biggest ranchers in America are locating with us and putting in bands of stock which run up into the thousands, in fact it looks as if the "big men" had just found us out, recognized a good thing, and, mostly Americans, were coming over to get into the range business in a way which means that we will have great herds, and the former home of the buffalo will become the tramping ground of the ranger and the dogie.

The "cow-puncher," perhaps there is a little more dignity in his appearance than there was ten or twenty years ago, but he has still the same spirit and open-heartedness that he possessed in the bygone days, a spirit which is bred on the open, healthful, invigorating prairies. The shooting-iron and the bowie may not be so conspicuous, but we see the leather and bearskin schapps, and the clinking spurs, the lariat and the polished stock saddle. The "whoop" may be gone, but on weighing days at the stockyards you can see "the men of the saddle" cashing in their cheques for their output of beef. The cowboys are in the business themselves. The cowboy is the soul of generosity. Did you ever strike his tent or his shack and find his strip of bacon and his pot of tea far from handy? Did he ever tell you it wasn't yours if you were hungry and wanted to help yourself? The grub stake might be short, but so far as it went he would share it with you. He is a good soul, a picturesque figure in Western life, and we do not think he is "passing." He was seldom known to "pass" if he had anything to "call it" on.

Because a rancher breaks up the prairie and puts in a crop of oats this is

taken as an indication of "The Passing of the Range." We think it is the outcome of natural conditions. There is a limit to the natural hay crop, and this limit is probably differently defined in different localities. Hay may be harder to get than in the past and when the rancher takes to farming he has his eye primarily upon the fodder crop. If the season is favorable and he can get grain as well as fodder he is that much to the good. If he can get fifty or one hundred loads of feed that way, it saves him that much work on the prairies gathering hay, for in this district every rancher recognizes the wisdom of making some provision for winter.

It is true that we are getting a fair share of the new settlers who are coming to the West, men who are going into the business on a small scale, men who combine ranching and farming and dairying, and who are good settlers and will no doubt make it go. It would be a peculiar year when all branches of their business would fail. This class of settlement is more particularly confined to the country between Medicine Hat and the Cypress Hills. We don't call these fellows farmers, because we believe that ranching is their first consideration. With natural conditions continuing as in the past few years they stand to do well, make good settlers and take their places in a prosperous district. Men who turn off a carload or two of beef every fall, do a little farming and at the same time keep their band of cattle increasing in numbers, are in a fair way to become comfortably off. There are many such in the district between here and the Hills.

A few years ago the ranchers despised the dogie. He didn't have life enough in him for a rancher, he was too mulish and stubborn, you could "put him under your arm and carry him off." But here again conditions have changed. The dogie, too, has come to stay—and put dollars into the ranchman's pocket. If our dogie friend is bred right he is all right. "Dogie" is a term applied to stocker cattle brought in from some district outside the range country. If you can get your dogie over the first winter, he is all right. This week we saw three trainloads of dogies shipped off the range as beef, and as four-year-olds they made as good beef as it would be possible to find on the range. One trainload of 306 head averaged in weight 1,539 pounds, and brought about \$58.50 apiece for their owners. Such sales show what is possible on the range in the stocker business. The dogie business gives the "big man" a chance. This year we could name ten or a dozen outfits who have put in herds of a thousand head or over, and they are outfits who know the cattle business. The outlying portions of the Medicine Hat district are naturally adapted to the vocation of the big rancher, and instead of the business "passing" it is in a boom condition, just awakening, if we are to judge from the investments which are being made by such outfits as Cresswell & Day, Spencer Bros., Preuit, Wilkinson, and other Americans. When we see such investments we cannot feel that the days of the big rancher are numbered—not just for a year or two yet. Outlying from Medicine Hat—north, south, east, west, we have a most wonderful range country. Its possibilities are marvellous and its development has been phenomenal. Where only a few years ago the beef export could be numbered in hundreds and counted by carloads, now it is num-



HOLIDAY PARTY ON SHOAL LAKE, MAN.

bered by thousands and counted by train loads. Probably 11,000 head of beef cattle will leave the range this season. Did you ever figure out what it means? At a value of \$50 per head it would mean \$550,000, and when you add to that the horse business, and the mutton and wool business, it can be seen that our revenue from ranch produce is a splendid thing.

On our way to the Winnipeg exhibition we had an argument with some Indian Head citizens as to the respective merits of the two industries—grain raising and ranching. We made the claim that this year Medicine Hat would market a greater value in ranch products than Indian Head in grain products. Perhaps the season's figures may disprove our arguments.

Far from the range business "passing," there is more money going into it every day. The ranchers, as a class, in this district, are in good circumstances. A succession of favorable seasons has played into their hands, and invariably you find their profits going back into the business. More ranchers can point to a big herd than to a big bank account.

While the business is expanding it is carried on along a safer basis. Ranchers who are into the business to stay are purchasing lands and making themselves secure. Haphazard ranching is a thing of the past. At the present time, it would be almost impossible to find a ranch where there was not great stacks of hay and feed as an offset to the inclemencies of the winter. The ranchers provide corrals and stabling and shelter, and the cattle are looked after and cared for. The "hard winter" has not the horrors of a decade ago, for the reason that better provisions are made to face it, when it comes.

It is true there are old-timers who do not look with favor upon the many new range ventures. To them the country wants what is called an "evener"—a hard winter to even down the dogie men, and a dry summer to even up the farmers. Both prospects are bugbears in the range country. In the natural course of events—climatic—we will get the hard winter and the dry summer, but, as we remarked above, we are in better condition to stand either than we were in years gone by. 1886 was a hard winter, 1892 we remember was a hard one, and the November of 1897 was a startler. The dry summers previous to 1897 we remember, too. This last year or two we see settlers of German extraction flocking into the district from which about ten years ago the Dominion government deported a similar colony to the Edmonton country. We hope that history will not repeat itself, for these settlers are a thrifty sort, and will do well, and we are pleased to know that most of them have bunches of cattle about them and are not depending, as the former colony did to a great extent, on what they could wrest from the soil in a climate of vagaries.

This year the market for cattle and horses has been more buoyant than for years. Beef is in demand, horses are in demand, and prices are good. The ranchers are getting good money for their output, if we except the sheepmen, who find both wool and mutton a trifle off. Beef cattle are in fine condition, matured early, and are weighing out heavy, and early shipping has sent out several train loads for the Old Country markets.

If the British embargo is removed, values will further advance; if the embargo remains and Argentine cattle are admitted, the values will depreciate. While that 27½% American duty remains we cannot hope to get into Chicago. Wool has been a poor price in Canada for some time, and this year it is lower. The sheepmen, we believe, are putting too many sheep on the Canadian range to maintain prices. The markets are at Manitoba points, Kootenay and British Columbia, and locally. If it requires 25,000 mutton sheep to fill the demand, and the ranchers produce 35,000, the prices must fall. Stocking beyond the limits of the market, with prospects none too good in British Columbia, would seem to be working injury to the sheep business. However, we find a number of our sheepmen who do not

keep their eggs all in one basket; many of them run cattle, too. Raising the embargo would help the sheepmen and would give them the export market.

All through we cannot see that the range business is "passing." It is expanding, rather. There is much in conditions which is hopeful, rather than discouraging. The cattlemen are prosperous, and the business is in good shape; money is being invested, and good ranch property is valuable.

A little of the "whoop! hurrah!" may be getting out of the range business, but it is still a profitable and developing industry.

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The largest herd of Registered Galloways West of the Great Lakes. Seed for catalogue to

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24 SHORTHORN BULLS
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For sale. They are a good strong lot. Write to

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Young Bulls and Heifers, also young Boars and Sows of both breeds of swine at reasonable prices.

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See my stock at Winnipeg, Brandon and other leading fairs.

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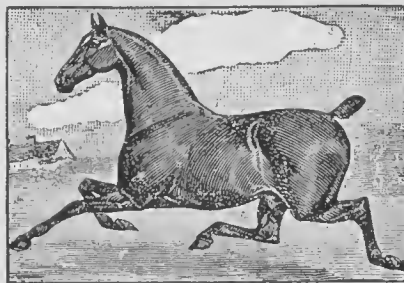
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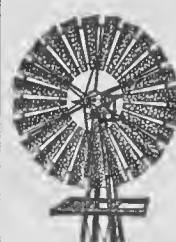
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JUDGING TEAMS AT MOOSOMIN FAIR, 1902.

Auction Sale of Yorkshire Swine.

The auction sale of Yorkshire swine at Guelph by J. E. Brethour, Hon. J. Dryden, G. B. Hood, Glenhodson Co., Saunders Spencer and the Ontario Agricultural College was considered a great success. There was a good attendance, quite a number of Americans being present. So successful was the show that the breeders hope the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association will take up the work of holding an annual sale. Seventy per cent of the animals offered ran from five months to under two years of age. The animals were in good breeding condition. The expense of selling the stock averaged about \$5 a head, which was borne, of course, by the sellers. The highest priced animal was Oak Lodge Julia 7th, sold by J. E. Brethour for \$325 to H. N. Hills, Ohio. Another sow from the same herd went to T. H. Canfield, Lake Park, Minnesota, for \$185. One of the college sows went to Nova Scotia. Hon. Thos. Greenway secured a boar, Oak Lodge Custodian. Of the seven head sold by Saunders Spencer, England, two boars were purchased by Prof. J. A. Grisdale for the Ottawa Experimental Farm. H. N. Hills secured two boars also, besides about fifteen others. The Wisconsin experiment station purchased two O. A. C. sows. R. Gibson and Jos. Featherston also made purchases. The general run of values was from \$30 to \$40, a few going above that and some below. The lowest price was \$13 for Oak Lodge Minnie 28th. The following is a summary of the sale:—

	Number of Hogs.	Total.	Av'ge.
J. E. Brethour	40	\$1,828	\$45.70
Hon. John Dryden	4	129	32.25
S. Spencer, England	7	264	37.71
Glenhodson Farm	13	393	30.23
Major G. B. Hood	7	166	23.71
Ont. Agric. College	16	535	33.44
	87	\$3,315	\$38.10

The Yorkshire breeders who so courageously held this sale are to be commended.

Our Western Riders.

The special correspondent of the Fredericton, N. B., Herald, speaking of the preliminary trip of the forces intended to take part in the coronation, says: "The men of the Northwest Mounted Police, who are to act as the escort to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, rode next to the King's colonial body guard, and a fine showing they make. They were easily the peers of the whole cavalcade, the dandies of them all, and were applauded on all sides. The mounted men of the contingents readily yield the palm to the riders from the Canadian prairies, the finest horsemen in the world. They are top notchers every one of them, and they all sit in their saddles like statues. The men from Strathcona's Horse and the Canadian Dragoons are good horsemen, but they do not pretend to be in

the same class with the Northwest mounted force, and the Australians and South Africans take off their hats to them."

P. Burns & Co., Calgary, Alta., recently lost their premises at Rossland by fire. The loss is placed at \$75,000.

Ewes and sheep are hard to beat as fertilizers for the farm when properly managed.

Sheep may not require so much care as some stock, but what is given must be timely.

Whenever a sheep goes off by itself you may be reasonably sure that something is radically wrong with it.

Hogs at all times should have salt and charcoal, but the need is increased when they are put on full feed.

There is no possible advantage to the hog in making vinegar out of the slop before feeding.

It is time now that the lambs are weaned. What they get in the way of milk does not compensate for the annoyance they are to the ewes.

Messrs. Gordon, Ironside & Fares, taking advantage of the trust prices of beef in Chicago, have sent a consignment of Canadian cattle to the Windy City. If the enterprise proves profitable they will make regular shipments.

German workmen are clamoring for American cheap meat. Press dispatches from Berlin say Germany is facing a meat famine. There is such scarcity of meat and the price is becoming so high that the laboring classes cannot afford to eat it. Now there is an agitation for the free admission of American pork. The butchers are agitating a removal of the tariff on imported hog products, and in some of the towns and cities petitions to that effect are being circulated.

Sheep will thrive on almost any grass that grows on dry rolling land. They prefer short sweet herbage.

Milk fever is reported to have caused the death of over 125 milch cows in the Kingston district, Ontario. The exciting cause was the rich pasture and abundance of white clover.

A nutrient is any single chemical compound which repairs waste and nourishes the body. A ration is a combination of nutrients in which the component parts are combined in the proportion in which they exist in the compounds of the animal body.

Dr. F. Montizambert, chief quarantine officer for Canada, has been in the West on a tour of inspection among the ranches. He reports that Southern Alberta is pretty free from infectious diseases, thanks to the vigilance of the local quarantine officers at the various points.

Vol. XXIV of the Clydesdale Stud Book of Great Britain has just come to hand. It contains the pedigrees of 446 mares with produce, 672 additional produce, and 345 stallions. This is an increase of 167 over the last volume. This book has been delayed owing to part of the copy being burned in the printing office. Arch. MacNeilage, 92 Hope St., Glasgow, Scotland, is the secretary.

The English Shorthorn Society is one of the strongest stock associations in the world. For the forthcoming volume of the herd book the pedigrees of 2,360 bulls and 4,752 cows with produce have been received, this being the largest number ever entered. During the past year 799 exportation certificates were issued by the society, to the following countries: Canada, 379; United States, 125; South America, 123; Russia, 102; South Africa, 28; Germany, 17; Australia, 12; Sweden, 5; New Zealand, 5; Japan, 3.

Good feeding consists in giving everything the hogs will eat without leaving anything or losing their appetites.

It is a good plan to push the lambs for growth and fat in good season now before frost comes.

A dispatch says that State Veterinarian Knowles of Montana has just inspected and granted health certificates required by the Canadian government for the Bloom Company's bunch of 4,500 cattle from Southern Colorado, and Cresswell & Day's bunch of 10,000 two-year-old Herefords from New Mexico. These bunches will be run south and east of the Cypress Hills. — Medicine Hat News.

COMPLETELY LAID UP.

A Contractor Confined to His Bed With Kidney Trouble.

He is Better Now and Writes an Interesting Letter Telling of His Recovery and How it Came About.

TORONTO, ONT., Sept. 1. (Special).—There are few men in the west end of this city who are more widely and more favorably known than Mr. W. J. Keane, 86 Lippincott Street, who for years has conducted a business as builder and contractor.

Some five or six years ago Mr. Keane was a very sick man. He had Kidney Trouble, which developed until he was absolutely unable to leave his bed.

Mr. Keane found a cure where so many sick and suffering ones have found it, in Dodd's Kidney Pills, and has given for publication the following written statement:

"I deem it a great pleasure to give my experience of Dodd's Kidney Pills and the good they have done me. I was a great sufferer with pains in my back, and used to be often so laid up as to be unable to do my work.

"A friend advised Dodd's Kidney Pills, but as I had used so many other medicines without any good results, I had little faith in anything. However, I got some of the pills and commenced the treatment. I had only used part of the first box when I was able to resume my work.

"I used altogether seven boxes, and I can say that I was completely cured, and as this was over four years ago, and the trouble has not returned in any form, I feel safe in saying that my cure was perfect and permanent.

"I believe Dodd's Kidney Pills saved me from death. They are certainly worth their weight in gold to a sick man."

What has done so much for Mr. Keane and many others is certainly worth a trial by those who may be suffering from Kidney Disease or any of its consequences.



STONE BARN ON FARM OF ISRAEL BLAKELY, FOUR MILES SOUTH OF SINTALUTA, ASSA.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Bloody Milk.

Reader, Man.: "A cow that has been milking since March has been giving bloody milk from one teat for the last three weeks, at times almost pure blood. After the milk has been drawn from the teat a ridge can be felt in it about half way up. Kindly give cause and treatment."

Answer.—The cow has received an injury to that quarter of the udder or the teat, causing rupture of a small blood vessel and escape of blood into the milk. The ridge in the teat is possibly the seat of injury, but this is uncertain. Be as gentle as possible in milking the cow and after each milking rub a little helladonna liniment into that quarter of the udder.

Result of a Bad Cold.

Tizano, Alberta: "Saddle horse caught bad cold in the spring, accompanied by slight cough and running at the nose, very slight exertion would make him heave at the flanks. Has been turned out on grass for the last six weeks and cough and nasal discharge have disappeared. He is still poor in condition and very little work will make him heave slightly at the flanks, especially if he is kept in the stable and fed hay even for a short time. Please prescribe."

Answer.—The lungs have not fully recovered from the effects of the severe cold the horse experienced in the spring. Give him a tablespoonful of Fowlers' solution three times a day in his feed for two weeks and report how he is. Feed him well and if you use him at all be careful not to hurry or excite him.

Sprain of Stifle.

Subscriber, Lacombe, Alta.: "A 5-year-old mare, weight about 1,000 lbs., has been in good condition all summer, doing a little saddle work, running in the pasture in the day time and stabled at night. One morning, to my surprise, I found her very lame in one hind leg. The trouble seemed to be in one of the upper joints, as she seemed to have trouble in bringing her foot forward, dragging her toe. After about three days I noticed a swelling inside the leg, commencing about the stifle and going down nearly to the hock. I called the local V.S., who pronounced it common lymphangitis. He gave her a hall (aloes) and left some liniment to rub on. The swelling is nearly all gone, but she is still quite stiff. What is the cause and how can I cure the stiffness?"

Answer.—The symptoms indicate an injury to the stifle joint, the neighboring parts afterwards swelling in sympathy. At this stage it would be wise to apply a blister to a space as large as the hand will cover upon the joint. Clip off the hair and rub in well the following:—Red iodide of mercury one drachm, powdered cantharides one drachm and a half, lard two ounces. After applying tie the mare so that she can't bite the part. In 24 hours wash off the blister and smear the part with lard.

Tumorous.

M. C. W., Walsh, Assa.: "I have a mare that has been sick all summer. After her colt was weaned her udder got hard and festered. It has broken several times, but always closes up and festers again. Some time ago hard lumps started to grow out on her sides and neck. They are hard and don't seem to come to a head. The mare has not done any work to amount to anything all summer. She keeps very thin and is very short of wind. Could you advise me what I could do for her?"

Answer.—These growths may be of a cancerous nature and incurable. Try the following:—Pot. iodide two ounces, glycerine two ounces, water to make a twelve ounce mixture. Give a tablespoonful in the feed twice a day.

Typhoid Influenza.

Subscriber, Wapella, Assa.: "I have lost six horses with what we took to be swamp fever. They would feed fairly well, but would get very slow and lifeless. Their coats were glossy as silk to the last. They passed manure and water all right. There was no cough or running at the nose, and seemed to breathe all right. When standing up they would hunch their feet together a little, and when laying down they generally lay flat on the right side. The last horse was sick for about three weeks.

At times he would seem to be getting well and be quite bright. He would hold his head well and take notice of everything. I fed him on hotted oats and bran mash. He would always whinny for his feed. I will enclose prescription. I cut him open and everything seemed all right, but his lungs were dark colored and when cut open were full of black blood. Please say whether catching to the other horses in the stable and how I am to prevent them getting it."

Answer.—Your horses seem to have had typhoid influenza, a disease that attacks sometimes the howels and sometimes the lungs. It is caused by germ infection and is highly contagious. The treatment that you have been giving is unsuitable to such cases. They require support and stimulants to help them to combat the disease, not drugs of a distressing nature. If you have any more cases, put them by themselves in a separate building, if possible, and attend to their wants in every way that your common sense can suggest. Keep them clean, the air about them pure, feed and water regularly, protect from draughts and sudden changes of temperature. Let the feed be chiefly bran mash and hay, with change to hotted barley or oats, and if tired of soft feed, give a few dry oats occasionally. For medicine give the following:—Liquor ammoniac acetatis fortior three ounces, liquor ferri perchlorid. six ounces, tincture of gentian three ounces. Give two tablespoonfuls in a little water three times a day. If there is much weakness give the medicine in a quart of ale instead of water. To prevent the spread of the disease, isolate the sick as soon as noticed. Keep the well ones out of doors as much as possible. Feed well and keep them at work. Lime wash the stable inside, adding one pound of crude carbolic acid to every pail of wash. Give each horse twice daily in his feed a tablespoonful of bicarbonate of soda. This will increase the alkalinity of the blood and make them less liable to take the disease.

Sick Pigs.

Subscriber, Kenlis, Assa.: "We have a number of young pigs that do not seem to thrive very well. We are feeding cracked barley soaked in water 24 hours before feeding. They seem to be itchy and will come up to the feed trough and stand looking at the feed."

Answer.—You should change the feed. Very likely the barley becomes sour before you feed it, and is causing indigestion and the usual train of symptoms, including loss of appetite and itchiness. Give the barley meal mixed with fresh skimmed milk, and mix in a teaspoonful of the following for each pig:—Powdered charcoal half a pound, sulphur half a pound, common salt one pound, baking soda one pound, sulphate of soda one pound.

The Veterinary Association of Manitoba.

Under the authority of Secs. 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1890 (53 Vic., Cap. 60) the following persons ONLY are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Manitoba or to collect fees for service rendered as such:

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The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is in direct contravention of the statute and renders him liable for prosecution.

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The prizes are as follows:

- First—For the Heaviest Calf, any pure breed or grade, born after the 1st of January, 1903, fed on Carnefac Stock Food. \$100 in Gold.
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Only One Entry will be allowed from each Farmer or Stockman. The lithographed face of each package must be produced at time of exhibition, to show that Carnefac Stock Food has been used.

Three Prizes at Brandon Fair in 1903

as follows:

- First—For the Two Best Bacon Hogs, any age or breed, fed on Carnefac Stock Food. \$50 in Gold.
- Second—For the Two Second Best Bacon Hogs, any age or breed, fed on Carnefac Stock Food. \$25 in Gold.
- Third—For the Two Third Best Bacon Hogs, any age or breed, fed on Carnefac Stock Food. \$15 in Gold.

Only One Entry will be allowed from each Farmer or Stockman, and the stock must be exhibited at the Brandon Exhibition. Evidence must be produced at time of exhibition to show that the animals were fed on Carnefac Stock Food.

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W. G. DOUGLAS,

Manufacturer,

Princess Street.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Stiff Neck.

Subscriber, Churchbridge, Assa.: "I have a mare, seven years old, which in March last became so stiff in her shoulders or neck that she can hardly lower her head or raise it up again. Has never lain down since. Has been working but little. Think the cause is too much hauling last winter. Have applied some liniment without result."

Answer.—It is difficult to advise you in this case, as it is impossible without examination to tell whether the stiffness is caused by muscular inability or ankylosis of the vertebrae, the growing solidly together of some of the bones of the neck. In the latter case there would be no hope of cure. Try the following: Menthol half an ounce, liniment of belladonna two ounces, methylated spirits one pint. Rub in well on both sides of the neck twice a day.

Eczeima or Grease.

Subscriber, S. Qu'Appelle, Assa.: "Have a mare, eight years old, with colt, has been running in fairly high pasture with a few sloughs all summer. Mare is in good condition but failing very fast and will not eat any nats. Swelling commenced about a week or ten days ago in fetlock joint and is working up past the knee. Swelling is very hard, with pimples up to the knee, and very sore when touched. Hoof seems dry. Is running matter at the fetlock, which has a very offensive smell. Mare is very lame. She has no scratches, but has a crack about half an inch long in fetlock."

Answer.—This appears to be an attack of eczeima, or what the farriers used to call "grease." It is a constitutional disease, showing itself by these local symptoms and is sometimes rebellious to treatment. You had better take the mare up and stable her, feed hay, bran and oats, not too much of the latter. Three times a day give her a tablespoonful of the following:—Powdered sulphate of soda one pound, bicarbonate of soda half a pound, ginger two ounces, nux vomica one ounce. Wash the leg well with soft soap and water and afterwards apply the following:—Goulard's extract one ounce, soft water one pint. Wet the leg thoroughly with this, especially the raw or discharging spots. Repeat twice daily till cured.

Nasal Discharge—Lame in Foot.

Farmer, Beulah, Man.: "I have a mare, eight years old, in good working condition, which since the June rains has had at intervals a very ill smelling discharge of pus from her right nostril. The eye of same side is partly closed and has a white film over it, and also the same kind of discharge. What is it and what treatment shall I follow? 2. A number of horses in this vicinity have gone lame and upon examination the hoof, between the outer and inner layers near the frog, when probed, would discharge a brown, dirty and ill-smelling liquid. What is the cause and its treatment?"

Answer.—1. Bathe the eye daily with a little lukewarm water to cleanse it from all discharge and then drop a little of the following solution into it with a medicine dropper:—Nitrate of silver ten grains, distilled water one ounce. Give the mare in her feed, twice daily, a tablespoonful of fluid extract of hydrastis canadensis. If no improvement is noticed after a week's treatment take her to a good veterinarian, as it may be necessary to open and wash out one of the sinuses of the head.

2. This condition is seen in feet that have received some injury from bruises, punctures with nails, stubs, etc., and from infection with micro-organisms. Whatever the cause, the sensitive structures become inflamed and separated from the hoof by a layer of blackish bad smelling pus which gradually works its way back and escapes between the hair and hoof at the heel. We are unable to determine whether the cases you mention are the result of germ infection or the result of accidental injuries occurring almost simultaneously. The separated hoof should be cut away, leaving a free exposure of the inflamed part. Then wash clean with creolin solution 1 to 40, apply finely powdered boric acid to the part, cover with oakum and tie a piece of an old bag over the foot to keep in place the dressing. Repeat daily until cured.

Worms—Feeding Pigs.

Rancher, Nanton, Alta.: "I. Colt, 13 months old, running on range, plenty of good grass. Every chance she has she is rubbing herself and seems to be very itchy. Is somewhat dry in her hair and is not thriving as well as her mate. What would you advise? 2. How much chopped barley would it take to feed one brood sow for 12 months, to raise two litters of pigs until six weeks old? Sow cross, between Yorkshire and Berkshire. Could you recommend any cheaper food that would give same result? 3. What age should young pigs be to weigh 100 lbs., each with fair feeding?"

Answer.—1. The colt is most likely suffering from worms. Give her a teaspoonful of santonin once a day for three days and follow the last dose with a pint of raw linseed oil. The santonin may be mixed with a little sugar and given in a small bran mash. After the colt has stopped purging give a teaspoonful of the following twice a day in a few oats:—Powdered sulphate of soda four ounces, sulphate of iron (exiccated) half an ounce, gentian two ounces, ginger one ounce.

2. The ration of ground barley per day for such a sow should be 2½ pounds for each hundred pounds of her weight. You can easily calculate the amount for a year. Barley is excellent feed for hogs and in this country is comparatively cheap.

3. This depends upon the breed of the pig to such an extent that it is hard to fix a limit, but we would say from four to five months.

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that runs on wheels.
Sold Everywhere.
Made by IMPERIAL OIL CO.

Horse Owners Should Use
GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

The Great French Veterinary Remedy.

A SAFE, SPEEDY AND
POSITIVE CURE.



Prepared
exclusively
by J. E.
Gombault
ex-Veteri-
nary Sur-
geon to the
French
Government Stud

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING
Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The
safest best Blister ever used. Takes the place
of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes
all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle.

As a **HUMAN REMEDY** for Rheumatism,
Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable.
that one tablespoonful of
WE GUARANTEE CAUSTIC BALSAM will
produce more actual results than a whole bottle of
any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of **Caustic Balsam** sold is Warranted
to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold
by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full
directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars,
testimonials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., TORONTO, ONT.

Harvesters and Threshers

Harvesters and threshers who are
heavy consumers of Chewing Tobacco
will find.

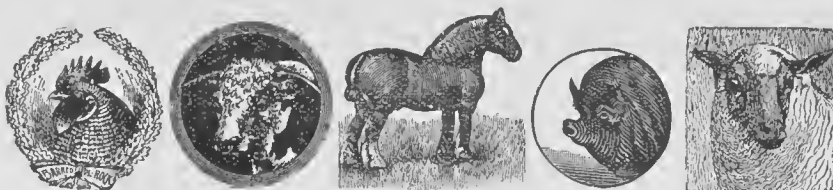
PAY ROLL CHEWING TOBACCO

much more wholesome than the rank
tobaccoes of the past. As only pure in-
gredients enter into the manufacture of
this brand, it can be used with perfect
security. Valuable presents can also be
obtained by saving the Snow-shoe Tags,
which are on every plug. The time for
the redemption of Snow-shoe Tags has
been extended to

Jan. 1st, 1904



**GRIND YOUR GRAIN
AT HOME**
and save the toll. You have the
horses, we have the power and
mill. Thousands of them.
PEERLESS MILLS
are now in use. They work
FAST, FINE, EASY.
Make family meal or feed.
Agents Wanted Everywhere.
Circulars, prices, &c., free.
W. J. ADAM, JOLIET, ILL.



Wisconsin Horse and Cattle Food.

A TRUE APPETIZER, TONIC AND STOMACHIC.
THE BEST DIGESTIVE AGENT KNOWN.

WISCONSIN FOOD is not only a food in itself, but it aids in the digestion
and assimilation of the ordinary diet.

WISCONSIN FOOD given regularly to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and
Poultry will effect a saving of 25 per cent. in feed. A trial will prove that three-
quarters hay, oats, roots, chops and other feed with daily use of Wisconsin Food
will give better results than full diet.

WISCONSIN FOOD is put up in 5 lb. packages only.

WISCONSIN FOOD will bring stall fed cattle into marketable condition
quickly, and give them bottom for long railway and ocean trips. For bringing
Horses into condition it has no equal; for Milch Cows it will greatly increase the
flow of milk.

This food takes the place of Natural Herbage; it contains Gentian, Poplar
Bark, Iron, besides a highly prized digestive agent, used only in this food.

WISCONSIN FOOD CO., BRANCH OFFICE, WINNIPEG.

THE BOLE DRUG CO., LIMITED, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, WINNIPEG,
Are distributing Agents for Western Canada.

WISCONSIN HORSE AND CATTLE FOOD can also be had from any
Wholesale Grocer or Feed Merchant in Winnipeg and from all Retail Druggists
and Feed men in the country.

"Perfection Brand"

HORSE COLLARS

THESE COLLARS ARE HAND STUFFED AND THONGED
WITH OIL-TANNED LACE LEATHER THONGS.

It is the Best Collar You Can Buy
BECAUSE:

1. They have a solid long straw throat and will not break.
2. Nothing but kip russet collar leather is used. We do not use sheep skin in our faces.
3. It has a good heavy facing of wool, which makes the best face it is possible to give a collar.
4. Body seam and rim seams are both thonged with lace leather—not a cheap split thong which soon becomes brittle and hard, then breaks.
5. They are hand stuffed with long straw—not filled up with stuff cut up with a straw cutter and run in through a machine.
6. Large rims, good hame room and heavy body.
7. 1½ inch heavy straps and buckles.

If you want to get the handsomest, strongest and best wearing and fitting collar see the Perfection Brand Wool-Faced Concord Collar.

Shipped, express prepaid, to any address in Manitoba for the same money as you pay for the ordinary common collar, \$5.50 per pair. In the territories for \$5.75 per pair.

We also make an all black leather Concord Collar, thonged with lace leather, same as above except the wool face. Shipped to any address in Manitoba, express prepaid, for \$4.75 per pair or to the Territories for \$5.00 per pair.

A. E. WIMPERIS, 592 Main St., WINNIPEG.

11 INCH BROWN BACK SWEAT PADS, 75c. PAIR.

WOOL! WOOL!

WE want to buy what you have on hand this season, whether the quantity be large or small. You will find it to your advantage to ship direct to us. We pay the top cash price and guarantee good honest treatment.

You also save the small dealers' profit by shipping direct to us. These small buyers do not handle much wool in the season, consequently they look for big profits on what business they do. We handle an immense quantity of wool, and are satisfied with a small margin.

If you have wool for sale, drop us a card for prices, and we will quote you with pleasure. We furnish sacks and shipping tags on application.

Please do not forget that we tan Cow and Horse Hides for Robes, making them beautifully soft and pliable. This work is guaranteed not to harden under any condition, and is thoroughly moth proof.

A postal card to us will bring you samples of this work, also circular giving full particulars as to prices, etc.

CARRUTHERS & Co.,

Ninth Street

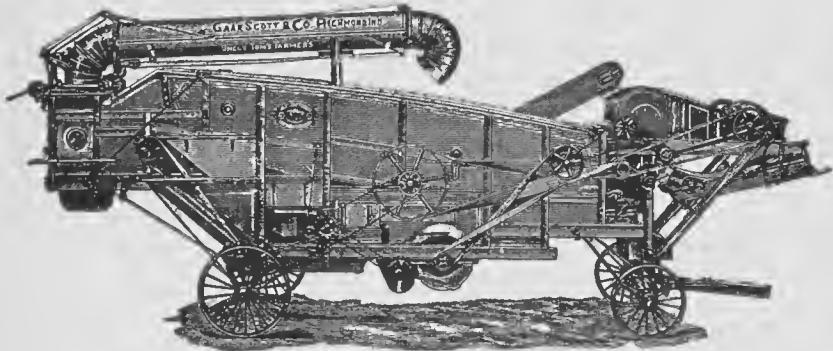
BRANDON, MAN.

GAAR-SCOTT 3-WAY CRANK Separator

WITH

Uncle Tom Wind Stacker and Gaar-Scott Band Cutter and Feeder.

The most perfect combination of Threshing Outfit in the World.



SEE SAMPLES

See what Manitoba users of above outfits have to say of their 1901 record before you place your order for 1902.

GAAR, SCOTT & CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

ONLY 10 CENTS FOR REPAIRS IN SIXTY DAYS' RUN!

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Manitoba, writes:

December 10, 1901.

"My 25-horse Compound Straw-Burning Traction Engine and 41-inch cylinder Thresher, with Uncle Tom Stacker, Feeder and Perfection Weigher, is a first class rig in every respect. In a sixty days' run, the only expense that I had was a small break, costing ten cents. The teeth are splendid. I only saw them once this fall, when a large root went through and bent two of them. The Feeder is simple, strong and durable. We have two of your feeders, and they have not given the slightest trouble. The Blower works well in all kinds of straw, and I put 540 loads of sheaves in one straw stack. The Engine is well made, well finished, and I am sure is very durable. It is a good puller, both on the road and under the belt, and very economical. I have threshed wheat, oats, barley, speltz, peas, flax, brome grass and rye grass. The brome grass only weighs 14 pounds to the bushel, and was cleaned ready for market."

Transfer Agents, W. JOHNSTON & CO.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

John Isaacs, Markham, Ont., has returned home after spending a month in Western Canada.

F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Assa., is offering two Polled Angus calves and spring Berkshire pigs for sale.

Wm. J. Miller, Solsgirth, Man., has sold his stock hull, Strathcona, to George McFarlane, Russell, Man.

A. W. Playfair, Baldur, Man., writes: "All our young stock sold one month after placing advt. in The Nor'-West Farmer."

D. J. Campbell, a nephew of Jno. Campbell, Woodville, Ont., the well-known Shropshire breeder, was seriously injured by a bull recently.

F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Assa., sold the yearling Polled Angus bull, Lord Houghton, to W. C. Stewart, Neepawa. Mr. Stewart is well pleased with his purchase.

Jas. Snell, Clinton, Ont., who judged cattle a few years ago at Brandon, had the misfortune to lose his barn by fire recently. He lost all his crop and a pure bred Shorthorn bull.

Purves Thomson, Pilot Mound, Man., sends in a change for his advertisement, which will appear in our next issue. He is offering some choice Shorthorns and yearling Clydesdale stallions for sale.

The S.S. Norseman left for Liverpool recently with 1,179 head of cattle and 1,398 sheep. This is a record shipment, being considered the largest ever made by one boat from Montreal.

J. B. Harris, Ponoka, Alta., writes: "We have been taking The Nor'-West Farmer since last December and think we cannot do without it as long as we stay in Canada. It is both interesting and instructive."

The secretary of the British Columbia Live Stock Associations is in Ontario after cattle. If he can get what he wants he will purchase as many as 1,500 head. He wants Shorthorns and Ayrshires, also Shropshire and Oxford Down sheep and Yorkshire swine.

James Rankin is erecting at Woodhay a 27,000 bushel elevator. Mr. Rankin was for some years a buyer for Gordon, Ironside & Fares, but went back last spring to his farm at Woodbay, where he is handling and feeding stock, besides dipping into the local grain trade.

Online, 2.04, the famous pacer at the head of the stud of the International Stock Food Farm, Minneapolis, died suddenly on August 16th from a twisted hovel. Though only 12 years old he held the four-year-old stallion pacing record for eight years and had 17 of his get in the 2.25 list, with more to follow.

Jas. J. Stewart, Gladstone, Man., reports: "I have recently sold four sows from my Yorkshire herd. They go, one each to the following: A. C. Munro, Plumas; J. E. Walker and S. Benson, Neepawa, and J. T. Rogers, Plumas. A young boar goes to J. J. Stinson, Plumas. I have received a number of inquiries from the Territories as well as Manitoba."

A. E. Thompson, Hannah, N.D., writing recently, says: "I have at present a very nice trade in Manitoba and the Territories for O. I. C. swine and have shipped this year

the following:—Wm. Casler, Alameda, a boar and sow; Fred James, Ninga, a sow; Elm H. Smith, Brandon, a boar; B. Ladouceur, Otterburne, a boar; and to L. E. Thompson, Deloraine, a bred sow."

Robert Sinton, of Regina, Assa., has lately bought the foundation for a fine herd of Herefords from Mr. Sharmau, of Souris. In the lot there are five cows, two 2-year-old heifers, two yearling heifers, five calves, and a bull—all good ones. Mr. Sinton showed his cattle at the Regina fair, where they were very much admired and won most of the prizes in their class.

Hon. Thomas Greenway has under consideration a scheme to light all his farm buildings at Crystal City with electricity, and at the same time generate sufficient power to furnish light for the village, one mile away. The latter enterprise is being undertaken at the request of the citizens of Crystal City. Engineers will go over the ground and prepare estimates.

Joseph Lawrence, Clearwater, Man., writes: "My four imported bulls reached home from quarantine looking well. Two of these bulls are for sale, the other two will be kept to head our herd. Our grand old stock hull, Jubilee King, has been sold to B. P. Ross, Whitewater, Man. Mr. Ross bought his last stock hull from me in 1897. He has him yet and says he is too good to part with."

Walter Lynch, Westbourne, was treated to a surprise party on the eve of his departure for Compton, California. As a token of the esteem in which he is held by his friends, they presented him with a gold beaded cane and a gold watch chain. Mr. Lynch left on the 27th of August for a visit to Edmonton and other parts of the Territories. He will spend some time in British Columbia and the winter in California. He intends returning to Manitoba next spring.

Peter Robertson, of Medicine Hat, Assa., has a flock of about 3,700 sheep on his ranch south of the town. He started sheep ranching 12 years ago with 300 grade Merino ewes, and has been raising Shropshire sires until last year, when he brought in 32 Ram-houllits, several of these rams being imported. The fleece from one of these this spring weighed 18 lbs., and from another 21 lbs. Mr. Robertson is very much pleased with his first crop of lambs from this cross.

Henry Arkell, Arkell, Ont., places an advt. in this issue of The Nor'-West Farmer. He offers a carload of strong, vigorous Oxford Down yearling rams for sale at ranchers' prices. Also 50 yearling and two-year-old ewes and 100 extra ram and ewe lambs by imported sires. Mr. Arkell is one of the pioneer breeders of Oxford Downs as well as one of the largest in Ontario. His reputation as a breeder is widely known and for many years he has marketed his rams in the states of Montana and Wyoming by the carlot.

Wm. Sharman, for some years in the employ of the C. P. R. as collector of grains and grasses for advertising purposes, and distributor of pure bred stock for them throughout the West, has joined the staff of The Nor'-West Farmer and is travelling for that excellent farmers' journal. Mr. Sharman is one of the best posted men in the Northwest, both on grain and stock, and The Farmer is to be congratulated upon securing him on their staff. He went south from Strathcona on Tuesday morning after some weeks spent in Northern Alberta in the interests of the paper.—Strathcona Plain-dealer.

Jas. Yule gave The Farmer a call on his

return from attendance at the Flatt sale. After the sale he took a flying trip to Indiana, where he saw the stock and farm of Robbins & Son, the owners of the famous Shorthorn cow, Cicely, purchased from the late Queen Victoria's herd. He also attended the fair at Lexington, Kentucky, spent a few days in Ohio, and returned by way of Cleveland and Buffalo to Hamilton. He says he did not see many good cattle as he passed through Michigan and Southern Illinois, and it was not until he got into Indiana that he began to see good stock. He had not at the time of his call decided what he would do, but expected to spend some time barvesting.

The Dentonia Park Farm's winnings for Jerseys and Guernseys at the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, totalled \$140 cash and six diplomas, comprised as follows:—Jerseys—five firsts, sweepstakes for male and female, one second prize and one third prize. Guernseys—three firsts, sweepstakes for male and female, and one third prize. The Dentonia Farm, which is an experimental farm instituted by the late W. E. H. Massey, and situated in East Toronto (Coleman P.O.), is open to visitors any day of the week except Sunday. It is the wish of the present proprietor that the experiments conducted there may be of benefit to the farming and dairying community generally.

W. E. Baldwin, Manitou, Man., writes: "Since my return from Winnipeg fair I have turned my brood sows and my young boar, Western Conqueror, out in the pasture field and they are doing fine. The young boar is going to be a lengthy fellow. Besides capturing the diplomas at Winnipeg he also took the diploma at Manitou fair. My imported sow, Joan, farrowed a fine batch of 11 pigs on August 25th. On the 30th of August my young sow, Prairie Rose, also farrowed 11 fine pigs, sired by my diploma boar. My old prize sow, Lady Elgin, is due to farrow Sept. 7th. These pigs are all from imported stock. See my advt. in The Nor'-West Farmer."

P. McDonald, Laggan Farm, Virden, Man., writes: "I secured all the leading prizes at Virden fair, among others, diploma for best boar on the ground, which I captured with a three months old boar of my own breeding in a class of eight. I am breeding a choice lot of sows for next season, including the first prize aged sow and first prize sow under six months. I have secured a good stock boar from R. McKenzie, High Bluff. I report the following sales: Boar and two sows, Mr. Ball, Reston; boar to Alex. Ferguson, Virden; first prize boar to W. Sprout, Virden; boar to Alex. McLeod, Pipestone; sow to W. Sparrow, Virden; sow to W. McDonald, Virden."

Reid & Weightman, West Hall, Man., place an advertisement in this issue for their English Shire horses. They are strong believers in the good qualities of the Shire and wish to see them well tested in this western climate, believing that they will give every satisfaction. They were somewhat unfortunate this year in that one of their horses had distemper the week before Winnipeg exhibition and their three-year-old took it there. On this account they had to miss Brandon exhibition. It is to be hoped they have better luck next year. They write that they were pleased with their trip to Winnipeg, but would like better shipping facilities. The members of this firm are old residents of the province and are prepared to push the sale of Shire horses here. They expect to have more borses here this fall.

Many a rapid youth finds it easier to contest his father's will after the old man is dead than while he was on earth.

American Baking Powder Syndicates

are harping about the purity of their baking powders and spending thousands of dollars to catch the Canadian consumer, But the wise house-keeper uses the pure product of reliable Canadian manufacturers, and the

**Best,
Purest
and
Safest**

of Canadian Pure Cream Tartar Baking Powders is

"Imperial"

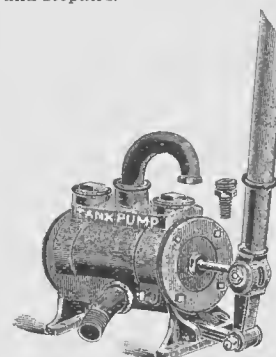
It is absolutely pure.

E. W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

London, Eng. Chicago, Ill.

TANK PUMPS

and Repairs.



BRANDON PUMP WORKS,
H. CARTER, Proprietor. Brandon, Man.

THRESHERS!
Get your Tank Pump repaired now. Do not wait till you want to use it. And if you want a new one, order early. We can supply you, and our prices are right. Send us your order. Wood and Iron Pumps always on hand. All kinds of well pumps repaired. Write for Catalogue.



In Olden Days
men were broken on the wheel, now they buy

Electric Steel Wheels,
and save money. They fit any wagon. Made with either staggered or straight spokes. Let us tell you how to make a low down wagon with any size wheel, any width tire. Catalog tells. It's free. Electric Wheel Co., Box 252, Quincy, Ill.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.



In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and stray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines, of lost or stray stock, is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

All impounded notices appearing in the Manitoba and N.W.T. Gazettes will be found in this column.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and is advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all bands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

Impounded.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost and stray, compiled since Aug. 20th issue:—

Creeford, Man.—One yearling colt, color bay, with three white feet and white stripe on face; also one two-year-old, color light bay, with wire markings on fore legs; also one three-year-old, color dark bay, with one white foot and star on face. F. Lamb, 30, 12, 16w.

Glencla, Man.—On August 24th, 1902, one white two-year-old bull, no brand. H. M. Bing, N.W. qr. 36, 18, 13w.

Shipley, Man.—One horse, color bay, branded "45" on left hip, about six or seven years old. George Shircliff, 18, 10, 2w.

Springfield, Man.—One black bull, with white on belly and end of tail, about two years old, with two splits in left ear. Alex. Gibson, South Springfield.

Viriden, Man.—One yearling bull, spotted red and white. Peter Burr, 15, 11, 25w.

Wapaha, Man.—On August 16th, 1902, one red heifer, one year old; one white heifer, one year old; two red steers, one year old; one black steer, one year old; one red and white steer, one year old; one red and white steer, with white head, one year old, and one blue grey steer. John H. O'Neil, 28, 4, 21w.

Yellow Grass, Assa.—One bay horse, white star on head, two fore feet white, one more than the other, branded on left muscle of foreleg V, weight 900 lbs., tail clipped. F. J. Gimby, 36, 9, 17w2.

Lost.

Carstairs, Alta.—On April 13th, 1902, one bright bay mare, white star on forehead, one white front foot, two white hind feet, weight about 900 lbs., height 15 hands, branded on left hip and vented on left shoulder, in foal when lost. \$10 reward for her recovery. F. H. James.

Macgregor, Man.—One bay horse, aged seven years, in good condition, hollow back, fine long head, scar on forehead, shoes on front feet, has the heaves. Left on August 12th. Reward. Geo. Cooper.

Plumas, Man.—About six weeks ago, one yearling steer, with staggy horns, white head with small red spots on it, body red, with white on belly and tip of tail. W. H. West, Jr.

Red Deer, Alta.—One red and white yearling steer, branded EN on left ribs. Liberal reward for information. Thos. Hoskin.

Regina, Assa.—From Pense, on July 14th, one cow, grey and white, branded on right hip. Information leading to her recovery will be suitably rewarded. W. J. Garroway.

Seeburn, Man.—One two-year-old dark bay mare, with white face and three white legs, heavy draft; one two-year-old dark bay mare, white face and one white leg, heavy draft; one yearling light bay gelding, with white face and three white feet, heavy draft; one yearling dark bay blood gelding, with star; one yearling bay blood more, white face and some white on feet. Any information of above will be rewarded. A. A. Seebach.

Weyburn, Assa.—Grey gelding, eight years old, with work harness on, branded W. M. Left last of July. Thos. Jorden.

LOST—One pony mare, color, greyish white, about eight years old, branded T on left thigh, with two short bars across the down stroke, one at centre and one at bottom. Lost since the forepart of June, 1902. Suitable reward for recovery. C. Henderson, 28, 13, 2F., Stonewall, Man.

ESTRAY—Mare, indistinct brand on left hip, white star on forehead, white right hind foot. Samuel Doherty, Box 100, Rapid City, Man.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN

On May 18th, from the farm of Louis Montroy, two chestnut colts; one one year old four white feet, one not as white as other three, also white face, horse colt, blood other is two years old chestnut mare, star on forehead, left hind foot white, thick mane. Any information leading to their recovery will be thankfully received by Louis Montroy, Roseberry, Man.



Baby's Own Soap

is a guard against all skin troubles in children. It cleanses, softens, soothes and prevents chafing and sores.

IT IS AS GOOD FOR THE OLD AS THE YOUNG.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS. MONTREAL. 4-2

LIGHTNING WELL MACHY
IS THE STANDARD
STEAM PUMPS AIR LIFTS
GASOLINE ENGINES
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR 1922
THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS
AURORA, ILL. CHICAGO, DALLAS, TEX.

RELIABLE GOODS IN ALL LINES.



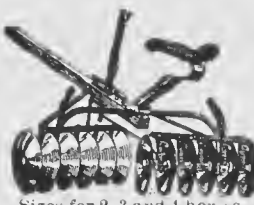
TRADE MARK.

FAIRBANKS SCALES.

Fairbanks-Morse Steam Pumps. Eclipse Wind Mills.
Steam Engines and Bolders. Fairbanks Galvanized Steel Mills.
Pumps, Pipe, Tools, Etc. Galvanized Steel Towers.

Write for Information and Catalogues.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., St. Paul, Minn.



Sizes for 2, 3 and 4 horses.

DISK HARROWS that EXOELL in CAPACITY FOR WORK.

They are built simple, strong, durable; very light of draft, and will handle the hardest, toughest, dirtiest kind of land. There are REASONS WHY the "BISSELL" is the BEST DISK harrow. Enquire by mail. Full particulars free. Address,

T. E. BISSELL, Box 295, ELORA, ONT.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

THIS RUNT GAINED 360 LBS. IN 160 DAYS. BY EATING "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD"



YOU CANNOT DENY ACTUAL FACTS

A Wonderful Growth of 360 Pounds in 160 Days By a "Runt" That Had Been Badly Stunted for Nearly 2 Years and Only Weighed 60 Lbs.

Dow City, Iowa.

International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

DEAR SIR:—I have a runt 2 years old which only weighs 60 pounds. It stands 18 inches high, 42 inches long, and 4 inches wide on widest part of the back. I would like to try "International Stock Food" and see if it will make this runt grow. Four of my neighbors owned it before I got it, and none of them could make it grow. I enclose a photograph which shows this hog is too weak to stand alone, and it will not eat.

F. C. HOWORTH.

DEAR SIR:—I enclose a photograph of the "runt" taken five months after our commencing to feed "International Stock Food." It weighs 420 lbs. and has developed into a fine looking hog. "International Stock Food" is a remarkable preparation for making hogs grow, and the two photographs I mail are positive proof. Yours truly, F. C. HOWORTH.

"International Stock Food" is prepared from Herbs, Seeds, Roots and Barks.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

IT CONTAINS 183 LARGE FINE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, GOATS, HOGS, POULTRY, ETC.

The Covers are Printed in Six Brilliant Colors. It cost us \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these Engravings. Our International Stock Book contains a finely illustrated Veterinary Department that will save you hundreds of dollars. This Illustrated Stock Book also gives Description and History of the different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry of All Kinds. The Editor of this Paper will tell you that you ought to have our Stock Book for reference.

WE WILL GIVE YOU \$14.00 WORTH OF "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" IF BOOK IS NOT AS REPRESENTED.

This Book Mailed Free, Postage Prepaid, If You write Us (letter or postal) and Answer These 3 Questions:

1st—Name this Paper. 2nd—How much stock have you? 3rd—Did you ever use "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs?

Largest Stock Food Factory in the World.
Capital Paid In, \$1,000,000.

International Stock Food Co., MINN., U. S. A.

DEALERS SELL THESE ON A "SPOT CASH" GUARANTEE

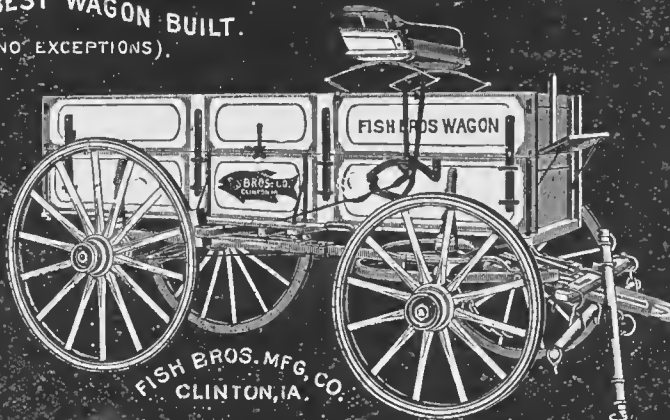
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD.
INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD.
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INTERNATIONAL HEAVE CURE.
SILVER PINE HEALING OIL, ETC

FISH BROTHERS' WAGON.

BEST WAGON BUILT.
(NO EXCEPTIONS).



THE ONLY WAGON

Made by the Original
and Only Fish Bros.
comes from Clinton, Ia.

It is now, as it always has been, the best wagon on wheels. Don't be bluffed into believing that the original FISH can be furnished from any other source.

W. JOHNSTON & CO.

Sole Agents,
WINNIPEG, MAN.



The Solution of the Dairy Problem.

We give below a very full report of a paper read before the Winnipeg Board of Trade by S. M. Barre, the well-known creamery man:-

Mr. Barre commenced by referring to the slow progress made by the dairy industry of Manitoba more especially, and the necessity, if more satisfactory advance is to be made, for a thorough investigation of the situation. Till within the last few years there was apparently no other means of profitably developing the weak-kneed dairy industry of the province than by local efforts to provide enough milk and cream to keep the local factories running for the summer months. But the introduction of central creameries, though only three in number, has thrown new and needed light on the question and the means to its solution.

Just what the local creameries have done and are likely to do he put very plainly. This class of creamery has had every reasonable encouragement, free advice by government superintendents, partial aid from government funds, and a strong public opinion operating in their favor. In 15 years there have been altogether 34 local creameries established at various likely points. Of these only 13 re-opened their doors this spring, 21 having gone out of existence. Of three new ones started last spring one has already closed. Mr. Barre showed that in 1886 we had two local creameries, making in all 24,000 lbs. butter, or 12,000 each. In 1891 we had 11 making 200,000 lbs., or 18,000 lbs. each. In 1901 we had 18 making about 650,000 lbs., or 36,000 lbs. each. The same year the three central creameries made a total of 850,000 lbs., often drawing cream past the doors of the local factories.

Although a few local creameries are doing excellent work, the above figures show that their growth has been very slow, and that a great waste of energy is being made in trying to increase their number. These figures also show that in reaching a large number of localities where local creameries did not exist, the central creameries did excellent work for the province. Over one-half of all the creamery butter was made in central creameries in 1901. The total increase of our make of creamery butter in 10 years is 1,300,000 lbs., or 130,000 pounds a year. The local creameries show an increase of 450,000 lbs. of butter in 10 years, or 45,000 lbs. per year, whilst central creameries show an increase of 850,000 lbs. in five years, or 170,000 lbs. a year. Thus it can be seen that three central creameries have accomplished more progress in five years than 36 local creameries in 15 years.

The present condition of Manitoba dairying may be summed up as follows:-We produce about 3,000,000 lbs. of dairy butter, of which one-half finds its way to the outside markets. We produce about 1,500,000 lbs. of creamery butter, about one-third of which finds its way to England. Our cheese industry will not grow to any extent for many years because, 1st, this is a stock raising country; 2nd, the present conditions will not allow milk transportation, except in very few localities. We lose every year through improper handling of our butter, on 1,500,000 lbs. dairy butter, about 4c. per lb., \$60,000; on 500,000 lbs. creamery butter (shipped to England), 2c. per lb., \$10,000. Total, \$70,000. These losses will grow as the dairy industry grows, unless relief comes.

It costs the Manitoba farmer to ship his cream from 1 to 3 cents per lb. of butter. It costs to ship butter to the coast in small lots, including ice and tare, a fraction over 2c. per lb. In car lots a fraction over 1 1/2c. To Montreal, in car lots, a fraction less than 1 1/2c. So we can safely average the cost at 1 1/2c. Then we also lose through unsuitable quality on every pound of butter shipped to England from 1 1/2c. to 2 1/2c. Total, 4c. to 7c. It costs the eastern farmer about 4c. to market his butter. So we can safely say that the Manitoba farmer gets from 4c. to 7c. less for his butter than the eastern farmer.

It cannot be expected that the dairy industry will grow very rapidly under such conditions. The question naturally arises:-What is to be done? This I will try to outline:-

SOLUTION OF THE MANITOBA DAIRY PROBLEM.

We must change our policy so as to avoid errors and waste of energy. Dairymen deeply regret the existence of numerous small factories in Canada. They are a great impediment to progress. They produce an irregular and in many cases a poor quality of goods, and prevent rapid shipment to distant markets. They, as a rule, represent a large waste of capital, labor and energy, which should be used to a better advantage. They decrease the farmers' revenue by keeping up the expense of butter making and preventing the rapid improvement of the quality of butter. With this knowledge of the facts, in this age of progress, why should the Manitoba dairy farmer reduce his income for the only purpose of supporting and enlarging a method of manufacturing and handling dairy produce, which is entirely out of date, unsuitable to our conditions, and fast disappearing in the most advanced countries of the world?

If 10 or 20 years ago it was considered an advantage for 50 or 100 farmers to club together, and get their milk or cream made into factory cheese or butter, would not it be a much greater advantage if 5,000 or 10,000 farmers would club together to do the same thing?

In order to show the folly of organizing local creameries, allow me to state that the interest on the capital invested, and the wear and tear in a first-class creamery plant would pay the cost of railway transportation to a central creamery on all the cream the average Manitoba creamery receives, so that the investment for such creameries is useless.

We have fully demonstrated that our efforts to introduce here the system of local creameries has resulted in a great waste of time and energy which might have been utilized to a better advantage. We have also shown that three central creameries have accomplished more progress in five years than 36 local creameries in 15 years. Why should it be so?

Because we stand here under special conditions with regard to milk and cream transportation, and with regard to our shipping. No such conditions exist anywhere else in Canada, and unless we adopt extraordinary means to meet these special conditions, we can only expect a very small degree of success. We have a problem of our own to work out, and two of the most important factors absolutely necessary to its solution are centralization and Pasteurization.

ADVANTAGES OF CENTRALIZATION.

1. Making dairy large quantities of fine, fresh butter, we can fill all orders promptly, pack the butter in all shapes and forms, best suited to please the customer, and insure immediate shipment to the best of the world's markets.

2. The central creamery being, as a rule, located in a large city, will find a ready sale for a considerable quantity of butter at a good price.

3. With a suitable cream rate it is just as cheap, and cheaper to ship cream as to ship butter.

4. It operates winter and summer, and offers a constant and reliable market to the farmer.

5. It produces a more uniform quality of butter than in a number of small creameries.

6. It reduces the cost of manufacturing butter, and increases the returns to the farmers.

7. It is to-day a needed up-to-date institution.

The organization of local creameries was the first step towards centralization. At the time they were established, and for years afterwards, it was impossible, for want of transportation facilities, to extend the circle of centralization beyond their limits, but now the situation is entirely changed, transportation facilities are abundant, and I believe Manitoba is especially favored in that respect. Winnipeg promises to be one of the largest railway centres of this continent. Why not, then, utilize railway transportation for the purpose of extending centralization as far and as wide as the limits of this province, and give the farmers the full benefit of its advantages, for I can assure you they need them. What is the object of our transportation companies if not to expand trade, to create and improve industries? Their interest is closely allied to ours, and we feel confident that they will do their duty in that respect. Consequently the time has come when we must centralize as far as possible, and secure for farmers all the advantages centralization is capable of giving.

We must centralize to improve the quality of butter. The quality of butter can only be improved by the use of more suitable cream transportation methods, and by the application of the most advanced and scientific dairy practices, which may offer some difficulties in small creameries.

We must centralize to meet competition.

OUR MARKETS.

The British Columbia market is now largely supplied by creameries recently established in British Columbia and the West, in summer, and by Oregon, California and Washington Territory in the winter. Owing to special trade conditions the Yukon is mostly supplied with American butter. England is the only large reliable market for our surplus butter production.

Coming competition. A large number of countries have gone into butter making during the last 10 years. Denmark, Sweden, Norway, France, Germany, Belgium, and even Finland, are sending large supplies, while Russia, and Siberia particularly, is already shipping butter by the train load to the British market.

Thus at the very time we expect a rise in prices we experience a decrease. This is the forecast of a still keener competition. France is already feeling the pressure of competition, and their butter exports to England have decreased to some extent. Large quantities of butter are shipped from Australia, New Zealand, etc. Canada is extensively engaged in dairy work, and is preparing to increase it. Canada has almost reached the limit of her cheese production (we hope yet to increase it), and our Canadian produce exporters are advising our dairymen to turn their attention to butter making. Manitoba can only make cheese in limited quantities, and must also turn to butter making. We can, therefore, safely say that there will be a large increase in the butter production of all countries in the near future.

We must ship to England. She can take an immense quantity of butter, but not an unlimited amount. We can only increase our butter exports by displacing a similar quantity of butter from other countries in

TESTIMONIALS.

Yes, we have over 35,000 of them from satisfied users from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico; besides many times this number from all over Europe. We don't claim the earth, but when it comes to perfection in cream separators the DE LAVAL is IT.

It apparently costs a little more money, but you get value received in the fullest sense of the word and will save its first cost over and above what the others can do for you several times during its natural life.

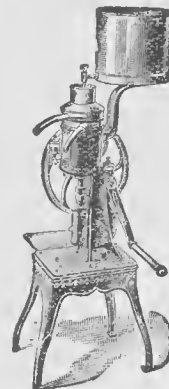
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that market. We may therefore expect a very keen competition in the sale of butter in the near future.

I do not intend to alarm you, but it is my wish that our dairymen should be armed, organized and equipped as well as those of the best dairy countries of the world, so as to meet this competition when it comes. How is this to be done? Again I say "by centralization."

OUR BUTTER MUST GO TO ENGLAND.

As already stated, another new factor in Manitoba dairying is that we must ship a great deal of our butter to England. We stand here nearly 5,000 miles from our market. It means that every day of delay in the shipment of our butter will tell against the quality and price. Hence we must save time by all possible means.

How, then, can we reasonably expect to compete in the sale of fresh butter with countries and provinces much nearer to England than we are if we follow old methods and have our butter made all over the province in small lots? It would be absurd to expect it. The following market report may throw some light on the subject:

Liverpool, Aug. 1, 1902.

"Butter meets with very slow inquiry at late rates. Irish commands first attention, the Canadian article being neglected. We quote: Finest Siberian creamery, 86 to 94 shillings; finest Canadian creamery, 96 to 98 shillings; fancy Irish creamery, 98 to 100 shillings; Danish creamery, 102 to 112 shillings."

I am pleased to state that Canadian butter has been in good demand in England since spring, and we can boast of a wonderful increase in our butter exports this year. Why is it that during hot weather the Canadian article is neglected? Irish butter commands first attention, and Danish butter sells from 4 to 12 shillings more than Canadian. Is it because Irish and Danish butter are so much better than Canadian at the time they are made? Assuredly no. I have lately seen in Montreal just as fine butter as could be made anywhere in the dairy world. It is simply because Irish and Danish butter reaches the market in a fresher condition. This shows the value of proximity to a market. How can we best replace proximity if not by haste and speed in shipping? How can we acquire haste and speed except by centralization?

The value of haste and speed in handling our butter is exemplified by the following recent experience of a Manitoba creamery butter shipper. The following is a Montreal report:-

Aug. 22, 1902.

Two carloads of Manitoba butter arrived on Monday, but judging from the low prices quoted, namely, 15 1/2c. to 16c., it cannot be very fancy. Two cars of Manitoba dairy butter are also said to be on the way here. The creamery butter is said to have been bought at 17c. to 17 1/2c. f.o.b. point of shipment, but owing to the poor condition in which it arrived, it was rejected.

These two car-loads of butter were composed of lots picked up from different points of the province, and represent quite a loss to the shippers. It means that we must gather cream enough in each creamery to make and ship one or two car loads a day. That is our only road to success. It proves very conclusively that centralization is not a question of sentiment, but one of business. It is a question of success or failure to the Manitoba creamery industry, and will soon become one of necessity to every province of this Dominion.

The benefit of centralization is becoming known every day. In Vermont we find a creamery making 25,000 pounds of butter a day. In Kansas a creamery receives cream from 18,000 patrons. In Australia creameries make butter by the million pounds. Finland

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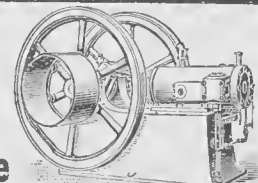
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has large central creameries. Canada is the only dairy country behind time in that respect. The Manitoba creamery policy should, therefore, favor centralisation.

WHERE SHOULD CENTRALISATION TAKE PLACE?

Centralisation should take place in Winnipeg. 1. Because it is the largest railway centre in the province. 2. Because it is the nearest and most central shipping point to our shipping port, Montreal, and butter has to go through Winnipeg, anyway. 3. Because the population of Winnipeg is rapidly growing and the Winnipeg local market will ever be the best in the province, and farmers do get, and will ever get, a higher price by shipping their cream to Winnipeg than anywhere else.

CREAMERY SYSTEMS.

Occasionally we read in the press, or otherwise hear, that our creamery plan will make room for the power separator with skimming stations, etc., as soon as our province is more densely populated. So long as such ideas prevail, how can we expect any substantial improvement? How can we expect the farmer to take any great interest in a creamery system, when he is led to believe that it may disappear and make room for something else at any time? It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that we should have some fixed ideas as to what the prevailing creamery system will be before any substantial move ahead can take place.

We have in Canada two creamery systems. 1. The power separator, where milk is brought to the creamery. 2. The hand separator, or cream gathering. It happens to have been my privilege to introduce both of these creamery systems into Canada, the cream gathering in 1873, and the power separator in 1882. The power separator is most prevalent in Quebec, in some parts of Ontario, in the Maritime Provinces and in British Columbia. The cream gathering is the only possible plan in Manitoba and the Territories. It has for years existed in some parts of the United States and Ontario, where it is gaining ground in spite of strong opposition. It is also gradually finding its way into the Province of Quebec. Dairymen would, no doubt, like to have an idea as to which of the two plans of creameries is likely to become the prevailing one. It will be with creameries as with all other things, the "survival of the fittest." The plan which will offer the greatest advantages to farmers, and will prove the cheapest to operate, the best adapted to centralisation, and the production of a fine quality of butter, will, no doubt, prevail in Canada and elsewhere.

Let us examine the qualities and defects of both and follow the evolution which is taking place in American and Canadian creamery work.

POWER SEPARATOR CREAMERIES.

The power separator creameries possess one great quality, they produce fine butter, the best Canadian butter is now made on this plan.

Its disadvantages are:

1. It is costly to equip and operate, and cumbersome to manage, particularly with skimming stations.
2. It requires daily transportation of milk, which is far more bulky, burdensome and costly than cream transportation.
3. Milk cannot be collected over a large territory, hence the great expense caused by the multiplication of creameries.
4. It exposes a large quantity of milk to contamination, on the farm and in transit.
5. It allows any impurity which may fall in the milk to soak and contaminate until separation takes place in the creamery.
6. On account of its cost to equip and operate it is not the best adapted to centralisation.
7. Last, but not least, it leaves the skim milk in poor condition for feeding purposes.

The cost of building, operating, transportation of milk, and the poor quality of the skim milk are the three weak points of this system of creameries.

THE CREAM GATHERING PLAN.

The only defect of the cream gathering plan is that it does not always produce a fine quality of butter, although some butter made on that plan has proved to be as good as any.

Its advantages are:

1. With regard to economy of equipment and operation, it is by far the best plan in existence.
2. It reduces the cost of transportation to a minimum. Cream is less bulky than milk, and need not be taken every day to the creamery.
3. The cream can be collected over a much larger territory than milk when delivered to one factory.
4. It is the best adapted to centralisation.
5. The average cream obtained from the farm separator immediately after milking is of a better quality than the average cream obtained in a power separator creamery.
6. It leaves the skim milk on the farm in first-class condition for feeding purposes, which means a great deal to the farmer. The hand separator skim milk fed without artificial warming has a feeding value much superior to any other skim milk.

Economy in equipment, operation, transportation, and good skim milk are the strong points of the system.

THE COMING CREAMERY SYSTEM.

The cream gathering plan with deep setting, as a system of cream separation, was invented by Charles Fairbank, in the United States, over 25 years ago. It was introduced into Canada in 1873. The power separator creamery replaced the old flat pan system in the United States and in Canada

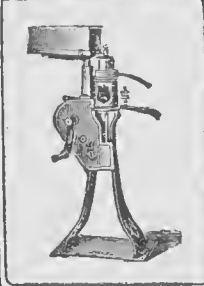
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since 1882, but the cream gathering plan, in spite of its defects, remained. The power creamery system was unable to replace it to any great extent in many parts of the United States and in Canada. A great reaction took place in favor of the cream gathering plan since the advent of the hand separator, in 1887. There is no doubt the cream gathering, or hand separator creamery system, is gaining ground in the United States. The power separator system is gradually disappearing to make room for it. In spite of strong opposition, it is also spreading in Ontario, Quebec and elsewhere. As already stated, it is the only possible plan in Manitoba and the Territories. We must, therefore, conclude that a creamery plan, which has stood the test of time, which has held its own against all comers, and which, in spite of strong opposition, is everywhere gradually forging its way by the force of its merits, is assuredly worthy of our best attention.

Any careful observer of what has taken place in American and Canadian creamery work during the last 25 years, particularly during the last five years, must come to the conclusion that the cream gathering plan will become the prevailing system of creameries, not only in Manitoba, but everywhere. Why not, then, at once accept the inevitable, why not strive to improve it, and build upon it the foundation of perhaps the best creamery system in the world. This is the direction in which I believe we should work.

The main defect of gathered cream butter is an objectionable flavor, developed through the souring of cream on the farm and in transit. This is what we are seeking to correct. The question of improving gathered cream butter has been one of great interest for some years. Researches have been made with that object in view, in two different ways: We have sought to correct the flavor of sour cream, first by the use of "pure cultures," and secondly by pasteurisation. Exhaustive experiments were conducted at Wisconsin Experimental Station by Profs. Farrington and Russell which proved conclusively that the use of pure cultures had no beneficial results on the flavor and the keeping quality of gathered cream butter, on the contrary, butter made in the normal way had the best flavor and keeping qualities. The results of the same experiments lead us to believe that the only field in which ferments could be beneficial is in sweet pasteurised cream. The pasteurisation of sour cream has also been attempted by a few creameries, with limited success. So we stand where we did 25 years ago. In 1873 I gathered cream in cans, measured it, mixed it on the road, brought it to the creamery, and churned it. This is exactly what the average gathered cream creamery does today, with the exception that the cream is now tested, and the hand separator is used instead of the deep setting pails.

It is a difficult matter to correct the flavor of sour cream, although I believe something could be done in that direction. In this case, as in many others, an ounce of prevention is worth more than 1,000 pounds of cure.

Taking it for granted that the average cream from the farm separator is of a better quality than the average cream from the power separator creamery, we have here a splendid foundation to work upon. If it were possible to preserve this cream in its purity, and deliver it sweet to the creamery, the question would be solved. We hope to accomplish this with the farm pasteuriser. With pasteurisation immediately after cream separation, we destroy all bacterial germs, and with them the cause of poor flavors. We would then have sweet flavorless cream summer and winter, and with the use of "ferments" we could control the flavor and quality of butter. Now with a suitable system of cream transportation we should be able to make a first-class export butter.

THE FARM PASTEURISER.

The farm pasteuriser is a new apparatus. Until now all pasteurisers were complicated, costly machines, and required steam for heating. I thought it would be an advantage to have a simple and efficient machine, easy and economic in its operation, and which could be sold at a comparatively low price. I think we have succeeded fairly well in meeting these requirements by the production of the "Barre and Mignault Farm Pasteuriser." It appears to possess all the above mentioned qualities, it can be used on

an ordinary stove, or any stove having a flat top. Large sizes can be made to fit any farm boiler, or any self heating or steam heated vat. Anyone who can read figures on a thermometer can operate the pasteuriser.

The advantages and possibilities of the farm pasteuriser are a perfect milk and cream product. Milk fresh from the cow may contain from 10,000 to 40,000 living organisms per cubic centimeter. They develop very rapidly under suitable conditions. It is possible to check their growth for some hours by cold, but impossible to prevent their development, even at a low temperature. The older the milk and cream, the more bacteria they contain, and the more difficult they are to pasteurise effectually. At a certain stage pasteurisation is useless.

Milk nearly always contains particles of dirt and impurities which fall into it during milking, hence the great importance of clarifying and pasteurising milk and cream as soon as possible after milking and before such impurities have time to soak and taint. Clarification removes solid impurities, cleanses the milk, and immediate pasteurisation would destroy taint, objectionable bacteria, and all germs of disease. Its advantages are:

1. The milk and cream being immediately clarified by the hand separator, the farm pasteuriser will destroy bacteria before they have time to multiply. The cream and milk so obtained will be as pure and as perfect a product as it is now possible to get under any known condition.
2. It will prevent the souring of cream for some days, a week under suitable conditions of cold, and the development of objectionable flavors.
3. It is now sure that bovine tuberculosis is transmissible to man. Germs of tuberculosis and other disease have been traced to milk, cream and butter, etc. Pasteurisation will leave milk, cream and butter in a perfectly sound condition for human food.
4. Two-thirds of the deaths of babies are due to diarrhoea and cholera infantum, caused by unsuitable nutrition, and in a great measure by milk containing a certain quantity of objectionable bacteria. We hope to solve the city milk problem, and to prevent, in a considerable measure, disease and premature death in our children by means of milk pasteurisation. Every house should have a domestic pasteuriser.
5. The farm pasteuriser will make it possible to manufacture condensed dairy products everywhere.
6. As an adjunct to the hand separator it will help to produce wonderful changes in the creamery industry.
7. It will revolutionise the milk and cream trade. As a rule the milk trade has been confined to farmers living in the vicinity of cities and towns. With suitable transportation facilities the farm pasteuriser will enable milk men to select milk from the best and most careful farmers within a radius of 300 to 500 miles around large cities.

I expect some opposition to the new plan of work, all important improvements share the same fate in that respect. Witness the centrifugal separator. Someone will naturally ask, can this operation be properly done on the farm? My reply is, the farm is the place where it could be most effectively done. A variation of 10, 15 or 20 degrees above normal temperature would hurt nothing in the case of cream, pasteurisation would be more complete. A few weeks ago I sent a very crude machine with very scant instructions to a farmer. A few days afterwards we received by express, during an exceedingly hot and sultry day, a can of beautiful cream, perfectly sweet, and which remained sweet two days afterwards. This is sufficient to prove the practical side of the process.

Others may say, "How could such milk and cream be controlled? How are we to know the true condition of the milk or cream as to efficiency, etc., during process?" Opacity, bacteriology and the acid test will reveal the exact condition of every can of milk or cream, as to the amount of heat used, its freedom from bacteria and degree of acid contained therein. The rural population of Canada is much more ready and keener to receive such improvements than it was twenty years ago.

My experience in lecturing during the last six months was a revelation to me. I have never seen a population so anxious to learn, so eager to practise modern methods of dairy work. All it requires to spread is the good

will of all who are interested in the welfare of the province.

CREAM TRANSPORTATION RATES.

The distance rate for carrying raw material for manufacturing purposes should be a thing of the past. In this age of keen industrial competition it has become necessary to have low flat rates on all such material to open a free competition between all those engaged in the same industry. The distance rates offer the following drawbacks:—

They increase the cost of production, and reduce profits. They prevent a large portion of our population from selling their goods on the best markets. They are an impediment to industrial progress. Transportation companies are interested in the growth of industries, as it means the growth of traffic in manufactured goods which they carry outside of the country.

SPECIAL CARE FOR MILK AND CREAM TRANSPORTATION.

It appears that Canada is behind time in that class of transportation, probably because we have not felt the want of it before the present time. The American and English railways are most completely equipped in that way, and we find that Finland, where a similar creamery system exists, has railroad cars so well equipped that cream is brought in a half frozen condition to a central creamery. They have made provision in rates to carry small cans holding two quarts of cream.

I would sum up our requirements as follows:—

1. Centralisation.
2. Pasteurisation.
3. Special flat cream rates extending 300 miles in summer, 500 miles in winter. It is of absolute necessity to extend the circle of centralisation so as to secure the special car service, and make it profitable to the railway companies. I am pleased to state that Geo. H. Shaw, of the Canadian Northern Railway Co., has agreed to give us low rates on the above basis, and special cars for next season.
4. That the Dairy Association have the control, and become the dispensers of the funds, voted to promote dairy interests, as it is done with similar associations in other provinces.
5. All our educational energy should be spent to teach farmers how to run their separators, and prepare their cream for shipment.
6. We should try to retain as much as possible, for ourselves, of the Yukon and British Columbia trade, and an increase of duty should be applied on the American produce, of at least 6c. per lb.
7. We should secure the co-operation of the Dominion Government in educational and experimental work. We are aware that the Quebec Dairymen's Association has received from the Dominion Government yearly subsidies amounting to \$2,000 to \$3,000. It is also understood that the system of cold storage transportation now used in Ontario and Quebec is also subsidised by the Federal Government. From what correspondence we have had with the Dominion Dairy Department we feel confident that the staff would be pleased to do all in their power to help us.

The present cost of handling cream and butter forbids a rapid growth of the dairy industry. Relief must come:—

1. From the transportation companies.
 2. Through the improvement of the quality of butter.
- We are doing our duty toward the Manitoba dairy interests in providing for the improvement of the quality of butter. We hope the transportation companies will do theirs. No doubt they will when they realize the situation.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over 60 years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. (Advt.)

When writing, please mention The Farmer.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Line Fences.

Subscriber, Macleod, Alta.: "A has part of a quarter section of C. & T. land fenced in with his land and has cropped the same for a number of years. He sells out to B. Then C buys the C. & T. land and puts up a fence between B and C's land. B has now to open the road allowance. Can B take the fence that is on C's land to build his fence with?"

Answer.—If the fence built by C is along C's farm between C's land and the road allowance, B would be entitled to take his fence, previously used as a dividing line, to build a fence between him and the road allowance.

Body Snatching.

Subscriber: "Is there any law against body lifting?"

Answer.—Yes, every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to five years' imprisonment, who improperly or indecently interferes with or offers any indignity to a dead human body or human remains, whether buried or not.

Taxes.

Farmer, Sintaluta, Assa.: "Enclosed please find letter I have received from the Sec.-Treas. of the Indian Head Municipality. Please read. Can the council impose a fine, and collect it, for the taxes not being paid on time? There were no arrears on this piece of land, and when I sent the amount of taxes due I added six per cent. interest from the 1st of January, the amount the demand note claims."

Answer.—Yes.

Railway Fences.

Enquirer, Bowman, Man.: "Is it necessary to have a lawful fence as side fence in order to enter successful suit against a railway company for damages to crop by cattle, due to their negligence in not fencing the right of way when notified that side fences were up. The legal fence here is three wires, but my side fences were of two wires at one side and an impassable creek at the other. My fence was up on 1st of June and theirs was not until 7th August."

Answer.—The railway liability is for damage caused to cattle by the railway, and does not arise to protect the farmers' crop from damage done by cattle trespassing.

Lien Note.

Farmer, Reston, Man.: "Please advise me about a lien note. The note was drawn up by the owner of the property and sent to me to sign. It was dated on Sunday, but not signed on Sunday. 1. Is it lawful? 2. Can it be collected? 3. If not, is the lien good? 4. Can a man collect threshing dues, using a Washington high bagger and weigher, if he gets his bills made out for so many cents a dump for that weigher and the farmer agrees to that on starting his job?"

Answer.—1, 2, 3 and 4. Yes.

Farm on Shares.

Subscriber, Man.: "I have rented my farm, I supplying all the seed grain, and the man to whom I have rented the farm puts in and takes off the crop, pays for the threshing, etc., and in the fall ploughs back all land that was ploughed when he came on to the farm in the spring. We take equal portions of the crop. The point that I want advice about is the fall ploughing. I feel doubtful if the man who rents my farm will fulfil that portion of the contract as he should. Now, what steps can I take to protect myself? If the grain is not threshed when it freezes up, can I take so much of his grain to pay myself for the ploughing that has not been done according to the signed agreement? I fear to sue him after the grain has gone would be useless, as I find that he is worth little or nothing."

Answer.—You are bound by your contract. He can take his share and sell it. You have no lien on it for the fall ploughing, but would have to sue him in the regular way and get judgment before you could seize anything.

Roadwork.

Ratepayer, Frobisher, Assa.: "How far can an overseer of a road district compel a ratepayer to go to do his road work? Kindly advise, as there are different opinions here as to the question."

Answer.—As the matter in question is one over which the municipality has jurisdiction under the Municipal Act, we cannot answer this question without consulting the by-laws of your municipality.

Exemptions.

Farmer, Wawanesa, Man.: "Will you please inform me what a farmer can exempt from seizure in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories? Can he exempt his homestead? What legal proceedings, if any, are necessary to take advantage of Exemption Act?"

Answer.—Exemptions in Manitoba are:—Three horses, mules or oxen, 6 cows, 10 sheep, 10 pigs, 50 fowls and food for the same during 11 months, providing that the word "horses" shall include colts and fillies, the word "oxen" and "cows" shall include steers and calves and heifers respectively; provided also, that the exemption as to horses over the age of four years shall apply only in case they are used by the debtor in earning his living.

Tools, agricultural implements and necessities to the value of \$500; 160 acres or less, the home of the debtor, or which he cultivates in whole or in part; the house, stable, barns and fences, all necessary seeds or roots necessary for 80 acres. No article exempt where the purchase price of the said article is the subject of the judgment.

Exemptions in the N.W.T. are—Clothing, usual farm furniture, six months' food, three oxen, horses or mules, six cows, three pigs, 50 fowls, harness, one wagon or two carts, one mower or cradle and scythe, one plough, one set harrows, one horse rake, one sewing machine, one reaper or binder, one set of sleighs, one seed drill, seed grain for 80 acres, 14 bushels potatoes, homestead.

It is not necessary to take any legal proceedings to take advantage of these Acts.

Laborer's Duties.

Farm Laborer, Alcester, Man.: "1. Is a man compelled to work horses, that have bad, sore shoulders, under orders from the owner? What is the law in connection with abuse of dumb animals? 2. I hired with a man 'to do general farm work,' with written agreement to that effect, and verbal agreement to work from 7 to 6 o'clock. Employer with several other parties form a syndicate and buy a threshing outfit. Am I compelled to follow this outfit until all are threshed out along with other men that are paid \$40 to \$50 per month for the same work? If not, how much threshing am I reasonably expected to do under the agreement to do 'general farm work'?"

Answer.—1. As a general thing the employer must be the judge of a horse's fitness for work, but a laborer could not be called upon to use a horse that was absolutely unfit for use. Every one is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction before two justices of the peace, to a penalty not exceeding \$50, or to three months' imprisonment, with or without hard labor, or to both, who wantonly, cruelly or unnecessarily beats, binds, ill-treats, abuses, overdrives or tortures any cattle, poultry, dog, domestic animal or bird, or any wild animal or bird in captivity.

2. This would not include following a threshing machine from farm to farm, but would include the amount of threshing that it is the custom of farm laborers in that locality to do, which generally is threshing the employer's crop and returning neighbor's help at threshing time.

The Combination Oil Cure for Cancer

Has the endorsement of the highest medical authority in the world. It would seem strange indeed if persons afflicted with cancers and tumors, after knowing the facts, would resort to the dreaded knife and burning plaster, which have hitherto been attended with such fatal results. The fact that in the last eight years over one hundred doctors have put themselves under this mild treatment shows their confidence in the new method of treating those horrible diseases. Persons afflicted will do well to send for free book giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address Dr. D. M. Bye, Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

PROV. LAND SURVEYORS' ASS'N.

Under authority of sections 39, 40 and 41, Cap. 121, R.S.M., the following only are entitled to practice as Provincial Land Surveyors in Manitoba:

Aldous, M., Winnipeg	Chataway, C. C.,
Bayne, G. A., "	Dawson City, N.W.T.
Bourne, R., "	Francis, John, "
Doupe, Joseph, "	Poplar Point, Man.
Doupe, J. L., "	Molloy, John, "
Ducker, W. A., "	Resser, Man.
Harris, J. W., "	McFadden, Moses, "
Lawe, Henry, "	Neepawa, Man.
McPhillips, Geo., "	Rombough, M. B., "
McPhillips, R. C., "	Morden, Man.
Ritchie, N. T., "	Taylor, Alex., "
Simpson, G. A., "	Nelson, B. C.
	Vanhan, L. S.,
	Selkirk, West, Man.

By order,

J. W. HARRIS, Secretary, P. L. S. Association.

N.B.—The practice of surveying in Manitoba by any other person is illegal, and renders him liable to prosecution.

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We manufacture also the *Henry
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The Best Wagon,
Proven by Test,

CANADIAN MOLINE PLOW CO., Agents, Winnipeg Man.



6,000 Pounds

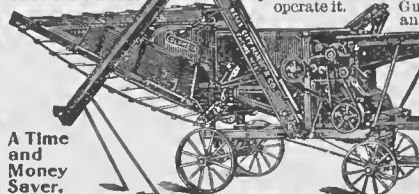
WATER VALLEY, MISS., April 1, 1901.

Cotton wagon owned by Henry Seals. Weight of load, 6,000 pounds. Mr. Seals states that he has hauled 6,000 pounds on this wagon for twenty miles over these rough roads, which we will assert are as rough as a wagon can travel over.

(Signed) BRYANT & SHACKLEFORD.

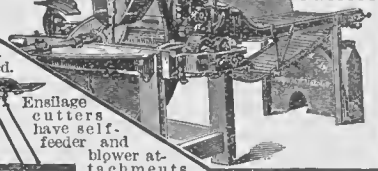
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Agents for Manitoba and N.W.T.



When to Buy.

The best time to buy breeding stock is in the fall. At this time many breeders must dispose of their breeding pens and others have large numbers of young stock to put on the market. Naturally prices rule lower than they will after the fowls have had charged against them the winter's feed and lodging. Nevertheless we would not advise anyone to buy at this season stock under eight months of age. It is nearly impossible to tell how birds will develop younger than this. The tendency has been to buy pullets as breeders and poultry breeders still have more inquiries for pullets than for hens, but the older fanciers are coming to use hens almost exclusively in their breeding pens. In the first place, only birds that have proved their worth are kept over to the second year, and in addition the chicks hatched from hens will be more vigorous. Unless one knows that the male has not been mated with too many hens the first year, or spoiled by fighting, it is safer to buy a cockerel to head the pen. A pen of healthy hens mated to a vigorous cockerel will give every satisfaction.

The age question is not the only one to be considered, but the purpose for which the fowls are to be used as well. A pen that will win the prize will seldom produce prize winners. Hence if birds to show are required, one must demand the standard requirements from both sides. In the Barred Plymouth Rocks especially, a producer of prize winners in the female classes is rarely an exhibition male.

If we were buying pullets for their laying qualities, we would rather buy early in September, as at that age birds that are older, even by a few weeks, than the majority of the flock, can be chosen at sight, and this extra maturity may mean almost the price of the bird in early winter eggs. The pullets also have time to become acquainted with their new home before their busy season arrives.

If the breeder you purchased stock from last year gave satisfaction, patronize him again. Recently a breeder said to us that he found that it took about nine years to bring the average customer back again. "People have a notion that they need new blood each year," he said, "and so they seldom send an order twice in succession. They don't seem to realize that I must have fresh blood, too, and that I take pains to get it along the lines I have been working, and in coming to me season after season they will build up a better flock in less time than they can possibly by sending in every direction for fresh blood."

Do not make the mistake of breeding full brothers and sisters in the poultry yard. Chicks from such a mating are hard to raise, many die in the shell, and others have a taint toward tuberculosis. Line breeding must be followed with judgment to succeed. It is not merely mating the mother to son, and daughters to sire; and practiced ignorantly it will spoil a flock.—Wallace's Farmer.

Cost of Producing Summer Eggs

A recent bulletin from the Poultry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College gives the following on the cost of producing eggs in summer:—

During the past year a number of inquiries were received, asking for information as to the exact cost of producing a dozen of eggs during the summer months. With this object in view we selected two pens of hens, one of Barred Plymouth Rocks and the other of

Andalusians. Each pen consisted of 12 hens and a male bird. By selecting these two breeds, it was thought we would get fair average results, as the Rocks are considered only moderate summer layers and good winter layers, whereas the opposite might be said of the Andalusians. Each flock had a pen in the poultry house, 12 feet by 14 feet, and a sodded yard attached, 80 feet deep and the same width as the pen. From this it will be seen that the hens were supplied with all their food, with the exception of the grass in the yards. In the cost of production, as outlined below, no account is taken of labor, and no credit is given for the manure.

The hens were usually fed four times a day—whole grain in the litter or straw, in morning; meat or bone at noon, three or four times a week; other days no noon feed was given. Mash at four in the afternoon, composed of equal parts of bran, shorts and ground oats, moistened with skim milk; just before dark, a little whole grain. During the first month, cracked wheat and pin-head oatmeal were used for the morning feed, for the reason that at that season of the year we want excessive exercise in order to reduce the large amount of fat that is generally found upon hens that have been forced for winter laying. These very small grains, when scattered in deep straw, require considerable work to get them out, and thus we avoid apoplexy, which is quite common, especially among Rock hens, during the spring.

The experiment was continued from April 22 to Aug. 22. The average cost of producing the eggs was, for the Plymouth Rocks, 6.32 cents per dozen; for the Andalusians 5.8 cents per dozen.

Be sure to cull closely.

Do not forget to lay in a supply of dust for the hens' bath in winter.

Keep plenty of grit where the fowls can have access to it.

The best way to cure sickness among the hens is to prevent it.

Any fowls that are not to be carried through the winter should be sold now.

Better not keep the male birds with the females during the moulting season.

In penning up poultry to fatten, it is not necessary to put them in crates. A box stall with straw on the floor will do.

Though busy with harvest, do not neglect the chickens. Those intended for Thanksgiving should soon be penned up for fattening.

September is a glorious time for the chickens. Seeds of all kinds are ripening. Watch the chicks grow and see what good feeding means.

A little oil meal, cut bone or sunflower seeds added to the rations of the moulting hens will help shorten the time they are going through the moult.

A ration for fattening found successful at Guelph is two parts corn meal, two parts barley, three of shorts and one of oats. The grain is ground very fine and mixed with skim milk.

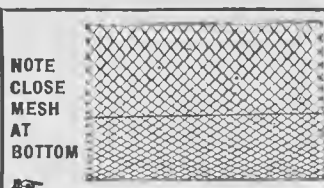
The strictly healthy fowl does not have bowel complaint; looseness of the bowel in fowls is simply an indication of indigestion or derangement of the digestive organs.

The big poultry packers are still holding up the price of eggs and poultry. Long live "trusts" of this kind. We are in favor of any "combination" that will make poultry more profitable.

Watch the hens that begin moulting in August. They are the ones that will lay eggs during the winter, and should be kept over, if not more than one year old last spring.

Sawdust is one of the best substitutes for hay to be had for hens' nests; it is clean, easily changed for new and the hens do not trouble by scratching it out of the nest box.

There is no food or corrective, in the way of digestive, that equals charcoal. It is easily had, because various forms of the article may be made by the poultry raiser himself.



NOTE
CLOSE
MESH
AT
BOTTOM

Page Acme Poultry Netting

is close meshed at bottom and does not require rail or board support at edges, having strong straight wire (No. 12 gauge) at top, bottom and in centre, cannot sag and is easy to erect. The "Page Acme" netting is of neat appearance, very durable and cheap. We also make farm and ornamental fence, gates, nails and staples. The name of Page is your guarantee of quality. The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkersville, Ont., 6

ROSS & ROSS, General Agents, Box 633, Winnipeg, Man.

The labor and trouble expended in providing a place in which the hens must scratch for their whole grain is well repaid. To give the best results the hens should be made to exercise.

Don't forget about the lice. There may be thousands in your poultry house before you find one. Look for them and take measures to prevent them from getting started. Lice killers are plentiful and cheap, and they save a lot of money by preventing losses.

The dust bath is to the fowl what the wash-tub is to the individual. With the dust-bath the hen cleans her body. She uses it also for exercise. When a hen is incubating she comes off as regularly to dust herself as to feed, instinct teaching her that it is the best of methods for ridding herself of lice. Dust is cheap and should be used plentifully.

A Salt Question.

There is more of our Salt used in Ontario by meat packers than of all the other salts, domestic and foreign combined.

Now why is this?

As a salt user, does the answer to that question interest you?

R. & J. RANSFORD,
Sole Manufacturers, Clinton, Ont.
G. B. THOMPSON,
Agent for Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.

BARRED and BUFF ROCKS

Ready now for the egg trade and my matings for this season are finer than ever, from high-scoring prize-winning stock; also B. Minorcas, S. C. B. Leghorns and B. Hamburgs. Eggs \$2 per 13, \$4 for 30. Stock for sale.

THOS. H. CHAMBERS,
Brandon, Manitoba



VIRIDEN DUCK YARDS
MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS
I am completely sold out of birds. Can supply eggs for hatching in setting or 100 lots from now on. Agent for Cyphers' Incubators, Brooders, and supplies. Correspondence solicited.

J. F. C. MENLOVE, Viriden, Man.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

THE FARMER'S BIRD SPECIALTY: HEAVY EGG LAYING. I have a few old breeders yet for sale. Young stock after 1st October. Six prizes from seven entries at the Winnipeg Industrial is an indication of the quality of my stock.

Agent for the Iowa Incubator and Brooder. Agent for the W. J. Adam Bone Cutters and Mills.

Write me your wants and get prices.
J. E. COSTELLO, P.O. Box 278, Winnipeg
Yards, St. Vital, Man.

R. DOLBEAR, Commission Agent for Farmers only. Strictly fresh eggs, live and dressed poultry sold at highest prices. Address—P.O. Box 278, WINNIPEG

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LOUISE BRIDGE POULTRY YARDS

Say! Did you see Wood's stock at the Exhibition? They were there, and won 36 prizes, also silver cup for best breeding pen on exhibition, 44 pens competing, and silver medal for best collection of poultry, and two diplomas. Some choice breeding birds for sale of the following varieties:—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Langshans, Blue Andalusians and American Dominiques. The above stock has a prize record unequalled. Address—

GEO. WOOD,
Louise Bridge P. O., Winnipeg, Man.

MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS

As the hatching season is over, now for young stock. S. C. B. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks, also Berkshire, Yorkshire and Tamworth hogs, all pedigreed and bred from prize-winners. Young stock in Berkshires and Yorkshires, both sexes, for sale.

Fox Terrier pups from imported stock and blue winged Turtlet and checkered Homer pigeons. Write for prices.

J. H. DAWSON,
Manager Imperial Farm,
Or 232 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg.

CHINOOK POULTRY YARDS

Our **BARRED ROCK** Chicks are fine growthy fellows, blue-barred to the skin. If you want

CHOICE BREEDING STOCK
Write for descriptions and prices.

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Silver Wyandotte Specialist

BEAUTIFUL Silver Wyandottes, **BEST IN CANADA** (not Manitoba only) **UTTERFIELD** (Judge) said so. **USY** and blithesome **USINESS** fowl; the kind you want. **OUNTIFUL** layers of brown eggs. **RED** in line for seven years.

Reid's Poultry Yards

Breeder of

Black Minorcas, Golden Wyandottes, Black, Red and Red Pyle Game Bantams. At last poultry show I won 22 prizes out of 23 entries. Eggs for sale.

THOS. REID,
233 Lizzie St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

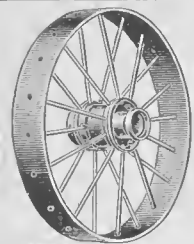
Des Moines Incubator, The BEST and the CHEAPEST

Illustrated Catalogue, 5c. per mail. Poulter's Guide, new edition, 15c. per mail. **O. ROLLAND, 373 St. Paul St., Montreal** Sole Agent for Canada.

THE PROFITABLE HEN

is the one that will lay both winter and summer. Green Cut Bone will make her do it. It has been found by actual experience to double the eggs in every instance where used. The **ADAM CUTTER** cuts bone in the most satisfactory way. Leaves the bone in fine shavings easily consumed by chicks or mature fowls. Can't be choked by bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Turns easiest because it is the only cutter made with ball bearings. Several sizes for hand and power. Catalogue No. 1. Free. **W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill.**

When writing, please mention The Farmer.



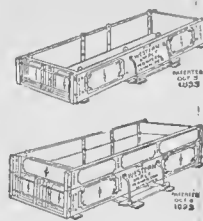
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The Western Combination Wagon
Box, Hay, Grain and Stock Rack
Wonder Plow Attachment.

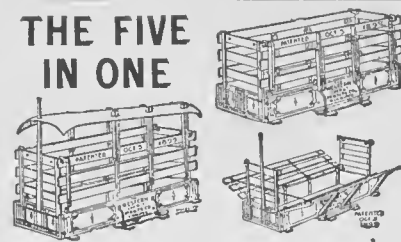
Wrought Iron Wagon Wheels, Pea Harvesters, Etc., Etc.

Write for particulars. Agents wanted,

The Western Implement Mfg. Co. Limited, - WINNIPEG, MAN.



THE FIVE IN ONE



Do You Want Farm Help.

R. Adamson, of Virden, Man., announces in this issue that he intends leaving for the Old Country about Sept. 27th to bring out another batch of suitable men for western farmers. During the last 18 months he has brought out and placed with farmers 263 capable men. He is becoming better known in the old land now and can thus get more men, besides the favorable reports sent home by those whom he has brought out are now helping him. The scarcity of help to take off the harvest should cause farmers to look ahead and induce them to provide for the future by securing a capable man through Mr. Adamson. See the advt. in this issue on page 777.

Newdale.

A representative of The Farmer had the pleasure of spending a few days at Newdale recently. This district is celebrated for the large crops of oats which it grows, the yield reaching 90 bushels per acre and over. Very little wheat is grown, as the farmers believe that they make more money and have a surer crop out of oats. Of the three elevators at this point only one bought wheat last year. Possibly this works a little against the wheat growers, as there was only one grade for all the wheat received last fall. Nevertheless, the farmers in this district are strongly in favor of oat growing, and the general excellence of farm buildings and other evidences of prosperity show that their methods of farming are quite as satisfactory as those followed where wheat is king.

Having only a short time, we were able to call on but a few farmers. The first of these was James Irwin, who now has about a section and a quarter of land. He has been working three quarter sections, but has recently added another half. He has erected a good substantial house for himself, and also believes in housing his stock in the best of buildings. His herd consists of about 25 head of grade cattle, headed by a Shorthorn sire. The latter is an exceedingly good one to place at the head of a grade herd, as he has plenty of bone, is well fleshed and of extra good size. Unfortunately, two years ago he had an attack of lump-jaw, which, however, yielded to treatment. There is no sign of it in the herd. Mr. Irwin is a lover of good horses, and those used on the farm are large massive fellows of good type and symmetry. The heaviest team would weigh about 3,200 lbs. One pair of carriage horses owned by him and shown at three or four local fairs, has always won the red ticket, being beaten only once by a team which took first at Brandon and which had been placed ahead of the team that won first at Winnipeg.

Another call was made at the farm of Wm. Grayson. He has recently started to lay the foundation of a herd of pure-bred Shorthorns. He has placed at the head of his herd Standard Bearer of Mount Pleasant, 36703. He is from the Greenway herd, and is by the imported bull, Jubilee, out of Vanity. He is a good lengthy fellow, although not carrying as much flesh as we would like; still he is a good individual, and his calves both from the grade and pure-bred cows are a choice lot. The two pure-bred dams in his herd are of Walter Lynch's breeding, and both are by the well-known bull, Village Hero, and possess the grand fleshing qualities for which that bull was noted. Rebecca, 32687, is a large roan with a well sprung rib, and has a nice heifer calf at foot. Her

mate, Julia, 40548, is a solid red, though not quite so large, is a neater, smoother built animal, and more compact and thicker fleshed than her stable mate. She has a large, strong bull calf at foot. Both these cows had heifer calves last year by Scottish Canadian. They are now well grown yearlings — a smooth pair, and in good flesh. The only fault we could find with them was that they are not quite as long as we could desire, but they will no doubt stretch out as they grow older. Besides his pure-breds he has a nice lot of grade cattle. The Farmer wishes him every success with his purebred stock. There are many other farmers which our representative would like to call upon. He had only time for a few on this trip, but hopes at another time to make a more extended visit in this district.

Neepawa.

Neepawa has had for a number of years a most enterprising dairyman in



PERCHERON STALLION, SIR JOHN (17507).

Property of Savory Bros., Boundary Creek, Cardston, Alberta.

the person of J. H. Irwin. He has 560 acres of land to the south of the town, and runs a very large dairy. A few facts gleaned from his work may be of interest to other dairymen. He keeps a large number of cows, but is not able to raise the early calves, which are sold to farmers in the neighborhood. The reason for this is that the demand for milk in the early part of the season is so great that it is impossible for him to raise calves. Later, when more people have cows giving milk and the demand on his supply is not so great, he can raise all his calves. During the summer he has a good demand for cream. This is taken from the milk by a cream separator, and the skim-milk, still warm from the cow, goes to the calves, and on this, along with other feed, they are thriving well.

He finds a very profitable adjunct of the dairy, in the thrifty porker. At the time of our visit he had about 40 head of young pigs. He has in all about a dozen head of breeding hogs. They are a thrifty lot, the top cross being largely Yorkshire blood.

We were very much pleased with Mr. Irwin's mode of farm work, in fact, we think he is doing some very progressive farming and putting a lot of good hard common sense into his work. During the winter all his manure is taken out direct from the stable and spread on land intended for corn. In the spring this is plowed down and the corn sown on it. This takes the place of a summer fallow, and he believes that both the land and his bank account show the benefit of this course of work. This is a plan that is followed in many other places, and Mr. Irwin is simply putting into practice what has been found to be a very profitable course in many other parts of Canada.

The corn is sown by the grain drill by stepping up three spouts for every one that is open. He has in all this year 25 acres of corn, which was frequently cultivated with the horse hoe; it also received a thorough hoeing by hand, so that no weeds were allowed to grow. He intends this year to get a McCormick corn harvester. This machine cuts and

material, manufacturing and selling — the latter in consequence of extreme and bitter competition between manufacturers and their several selling agents — has made the business unprofitable.

The two alternatives left for the manufacturers were either the increasing of the price of machines or the reduction of the cost of manufacture and sales. The latter could only be accomplished by concentrating the business in one company.

As can readily be seen, the forming of the new company was not a stock jobbing operation but a centring of mutual interests. There is no watered stock; the capitalization is conservative and represented by actual and tangible assets. There is no stock offered to the public, it having all been subscribed and paid for by the manufacturers and their associates.

The management of the International Harvester Company is in the hands of well-known, experienced men.

The officers are: President, Cyrus H. McCormick; Chairman Executive Committee, Charles Deering; Chairman Finance Committee, George W. Perkins; Vice-President, Harold F. McCormick, James Deering, Wm. H. Jones and John J. Glessner; Secretary and Treasurer, Richard F. Howe. The members of the Board of Directors are as follows:—Cyrus Bentley, William Deering, Chas. Deering, James Deering, Eldridge M. Fowler, E. H. Gary, John J. Glessner, Richard F. Howe, Abram M. Hyatt, William H. Jones, Cyrus H. McCormick, Harold F. McCormick, George W. Perkins, Norman B. Ream, Leslie N. Ward, Paul D. Cravath.

The International Harvester Company owns five of the largest harvester plants in existence, The Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, and Plano — plants that have been producing nearly or quite 90 per cent. of the harvesting machinery of the world.

It also owns timber and coal lands, blast furnaces and a steel plant; it has a new factory in the process of construction in Canada.

It is believed that the cost of producing grain, grass and corn harvesting machines will be so reduced that the present low prices can be continued, and that consequently the results cannot be otherwise than beneficial to the farmer. To maintain the present prices of these machines means to continue and increase the development of the agriculture of the world, for no one cause has contributed or can contribute more to this development than the cheapness of machines for harvesting grains (Advt.)

Why you should buy

FAIR PLAY CHEWING TOBACCO

Because it is the best quality.

Because it is the most lasting chew.

Because it is the largest high grade 5 or 10c. plug.

Because the tags are valuable for premiums until January 1st, 1904.

Because we guarantee every plug, and

Because your dealer is authorized to refund your money if you are not satisfied.

THE EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., Ltd

A BENEFIT TO FARMERS!

The benefits that will undoubtedly result to farmers from the recent incorporation of the International Harvester Company which took over the business of the five leading harvester manufacturers have probably not been considered by a large portion of the farming community.

The economical necessity of a consolidation of the interests of manufacturers and those of their farmer customers must be apparent to any one who understands the present situation.

The increased and increasing cost of

Thompson, Sons & Co.

ESTABLISHED
1883.

LICENSED AND
BONDED.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WE HANDLE

WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY AND FLAX

ON COMMISSION ONLY.

Farmers who ship their grain to Fort William, Port Arthur or Duluth will find it to their advantage to have it sold through us. We obtain best prices, and make prompt returns when grain is sold. Advances made on shipping bills up to 90 per cent of value. Enquiries re market prices, etc., promptly answered.

WRITE FOR TERMS AND SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS.

P.O. BOX 758.

WINNIPEG.



Winnipeg, September 5th, 1902.

The excellent harvesting conditions and the equally fine crop have had a very stimulating effect upon business. The prospects are so good that every merchant is preparing for increased business. Of course there is still plenty of chance for wet weather to destroy to a great extent perhaps the finest crop we have ever had, but we hope we won't have a repetition of the unfavorable harvest weather that has been experienced in the states to the south of us.

Wheat.

There is little reason to doubt that every variety of northwestern grain has been up to this date in a most gratifying condition. The whole of the past season has been singularly favorable to the perfecting of a good all round sample. Every now and then we hear of some man whose twentieth crop is as good as any he has ever reaped. There must, in districts inclined to over free growth, be a considerable proportion of northern grades, but the few cars already inspected show a bright milling quality of good weight. It is only in the very earliest portions of Manitoba that the bulk of the crop has been cut. Further west, with, if possible, even a better show of yield, all crops are on the late side. With new 1 hard selling to-day at 70c., Fort William for September delivery, the outlook for fair prices is also satisfactory.

But there are clouds on the horizon that may dampen this pleasing prospect. The Central States were a few weeks ago in pretty fair condition as to yields and prospects, but they have had a bad soaking since and the fringe of the same kind of weather has already visited ourselves. Yesterday on the Chicago market there were quotations that tell all too surely what effect ten days' rain there have had on the quality. Kansas red is a high priced wheat, but only a small part of the offering, so far, goes contract grade. Their yesterday's record of inspections reads as follows:—

Wheat, 153 cars—1 contract grade.
Oats, 292 cars, 10 contract grade.
This defect in quality is probably due to the anxiety of the growers to get rid of their poor stuff on any terms, and it is to be fervently hoped that nothing of the kind may happen here. But it does show the amount of risk a good crop runs after it is in the stack. Most of us favor stooking threshing and the risk is intensified accordingly.

The introduction to our markets of the Independent Grain Company is an event that will excite the interest of a good many of our readers. Its projectors have occupied a conspicuous position in western politics and naturally the extent and value to producers of their proposed business operations will be noted with interest by both friendly and unfriendly critics.

VINCENT & MACPHERSON



LEADING UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS

BRANDON, - MAN.

Two Doors West of A. D. Rankin & Co.

Write for our FURNITURE CATALOGUE.

Thomson, Sons & Co.'s market report of Saturday, Sept. 6th, is as follows:—"A firmer tone has characterized the wheat markets during the past week and there has been some tendency to advance prices, but trade cannot be called active. In the American speculative markets business has been of a scalping nature, and price changes are still influenced by the weather or weather prospects. The difference in quotations at the end of this week shows an advance of 1 1/2c. to 2c. per bushel. The weather over the American and Canadian Northwest has not been quite favorable. The spring wheat harvest is a long way from being safely completed yet, and there have been heavy rains some places and visits of frost in others. On the American side there is grave apprehension of frost damage to immature corn, much of the northern crop being quite green. Serious damage to a large area of corn would influence wheat towards higher prices. As yet there is nothing distinctly definite as to what damage may or may not have been done, but there is the fear on the part of many that on any day it may become evident that considerable damage to both wheat and corn may have occurred or be occurring. Should it unfortunately turn out so, there will be a sharp advance in values of wheat. Receipts at primary points in the States are this week running considerably smaller than at same date last year, and exports for the week are 50 per cent. larger. European advices show little change in the situation over there, but the weather has not been favorable for finishing harvests. The English harvest has been greatly retarded by drenching rains and quality of crop is damaged, and the same is true of parts of Western Europe, although the weather in Europe was fine yesterday. Drought conditions are still reported from the Argentine and the crop is not progressing favorably, but there is still plenty of time for good rains to develop the crop there. In the States conditions are not at present quite favorable for seeding of the new crop, the ground being too dry in some districts and too wet in others. The American visible supply increased 277,000 bushels last week, as against an increase of 425,000 bushels previous week and an increase of 1,783,000 bushels last year. The world's shipments were 9,336,000 bushels, against 8,680,000 bushels previous week and 8,255,000 bushels last year. The world's visible supply according to Bradstreet's increased 2,908,000 bushels, against an increase of 1,906,000 bushels last week, and an increase of 620,000 bushels last year.

"In Manitoba wheat there has been extremely little doing during the week. There has been a rounding up of all the odd cars of old wheat that could be got hold of in store Fort William for shipment to the Ontario trade at prices better than for September delivery, and we think these are now well out of the way and prices from this out will be on the basis of export value for all wheat, old or new crop. The prices paid latterly for spot 1 Northern and 2 Northern have been 71c. and 69c. in store Fort William. In contrast with these the prices for September delivery show a reduction of 3c. per bushel. A few lots of wheat for September delivery in store Fort William have been sold, some of them to exporters, but the export trade is not yet taking hold of business to any extent. Shipping of new wheat has begun at towns along the boundary from Emerson to Morden, but it is slow work, as bad weather hinders threshing, except at intervals, and cars are also scarce.

"About 25 cars of new wheat have been inspected this week, the majority of them being 1 Hard and 1 Northern. The chances are, however, that there will be considerable variety in the grading from many of the later districts and that there will be more or less frosted wheat to deal with. The prices that wheat has been sold at for September delivery Fort William during the week have been first at 69 1/2c. 1 Hard and 67 1/2c. 1 Northern, but on Thursday 70c. and 68c. was paid and yesterday 70 1/2c. and 68 1/2c.

could have been got, but owing to the broken weather no one would offer wheat for sale. There have been no dealings in 2 Northern yet, but it may be taken at 2c. under 1 Northern."

Oats.

Old oats from local points are now being delivered at Winnipeg and are worth on track 34c. to 35c., feed 32c. For new oats at Winnipeg the dealers do not see their way to offer more than 25c., and at that money farmers prefer to attend to their harvesting.

Barley.

New harley at Winnipeg is worth 30c. and no more is likely to be offered. A little has been brought in, but the growers are in no haste to deliver at this figure.

Flour.

Prices run along unchanged. Patents \$2.05, seconds \$1.90 Bran \$15, shorts \$19.

Mill Feed.

Prices for chop feed are stagnant. There is not enough new to affect the market, but any day a downward tendency may come in. Oat chop is \$26. Other blends run down to \$22 for harley chop.

Horses.

The demand for good work horses continues as keen as ever. Farmers are buying now for fall work. There is also a good demand for driving horses. Prices keep up well.

Cattle.

The movement of export cattle is pretty brisk just now. The cattle are in fine condition for export, and the usual price is 3 1/2c. to 4c. at point of shipment. Butchers' cattle are not quite so good in quality and bring from 3c. to 3 1/2c. per lb. off the cars at Winnipeg.

At Toronto choice export steers are steady at 5c. to 5 1/2c. per lb., while light shippers bring 4 1/2c. to 5c. There is plenty of butchers' cattle, the quality a little poor, at from 4c. to 5c.

Sheep.

Sheep supplies are not heavy and range from 3c. to 3 1/2c. off the cars here. Lambs bring about 4 1/2c. at Toronto, sheep are worth \$3.20 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Hogs.

Receipts are light and prices remain firm at 6 1/2c. for choice weights off the cars at Winnipeg.

Butter.

Creamery—The market is steady, but the outlook in the East is none too bright. However, the drought in Australia has cut off their supply and there is a demand there for our butter. We understand a carload has been placed for this market at a good figure. The market here for butter is from 17c. to 17 1/2c. f.o.b. At Montreal fancy creamery is quoted at 19 1/2c. to 19 3/4c. It will be a good thing for Manitoba if she finds an outlet for her butter in Australia.

Dairy—There is really no change in the situation. There is a lack of first class lots, while there is a good demand for it. Second grades are plentiful and not wanted. Supplies are likely to fall off now harvest is on, as in the pressure of the extra work the cows are apt to be neglected and if missed a few milkings the supply will soon fall off. We quote 10c. to 12 1/2c. delivered here.

Cheese.

The local make is being pretty well snapped up as there is not enough made here to meet the demand. We quote 10c. a pound delivered in Winnipeg.

Poultry and Eggs.

Poultry—There is a good demand for young chickens at 35c. to 45c. per pair alive and for fowl at 60c. to 65c. a pair. Ducks are worth 9c. a pound and live turkeys 10 1/2c. a pound.

Game is beginning to come in and mallards are worth delivered in Winnipeg about 40c. per pair.

Eggs—The market is stiffer as supplies are short. We now quote 16c. per dozen for candied eggs delivered in Winnipeg.

Hides and Wool.

Hides are a little easier than at last report, now being on a basis of 6 1/2c. for No. 1. The market for wool in the Territories is practically over, as all the clip has been bought. That for Manitoba is nominal at 6c. to 6 1/2c.

Seneca Root.

The receipts are small in spite of the high price offered. Dealers are now offering 52c. a pound for choice root delivered here.

Farmers Grain

IT WILL PAY YOU TO LOAD YOUR
ON THE CARS.

Why? Because you will save elevator fees, excessive dockage, buyers' salary, and car lots always bring top prices. Consign your grain to us and we will remit you proceeds, less regulation charges and 1/2c. per bushel commission, or will make straight bids on track your station.

Write for shipping instructions and other information to

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A. Macdonald,
A. B. Bethune,
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THE
INDEPENDENT GRAIN CO.

LIMITED,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

OFFICES: 26-27 NEW MERCHANTS BANK BLOCK.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY, Proprietors.
COR McDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR STREET
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Subscriptions to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain, \$1.50. To Winnipeg (unless called for at office of publication), \$1.25.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the space line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 174 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment it might not give the correct date because of insufficient time to make the change before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you "paid up" to the end of 1902? The label will tell you. If not, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor'-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.



WINNIPEG, SEPT. 5, 1902

DISTRIBUTING HARVEST HANDS.

As intimated in previous issues, a different method of distributing the harvest hands was adopted this year. The new system has worked very well. Every point that sent a delegate secured men. Some of the delegates secured all they wanted, others did not, and those districts without a delegate went without. There was a great deal of apathy shown by farmers in regard to securing help. They seemed to think the harvesters would come along on an excursion train as in other years. At one leading centre 200 farmers were gathered at the station waiting for the train, but they did not have a delegate at Winnipeg. We believe the way in which the change in the manner of distributing the help was advertised was in a large measure responsible for this apathy. So far as we are aware the change in the method of distribution was advertised in the Winnipeg dailies only. As a rule, farmers do not read the daily press and the great bulk of the readers of these papers do not need harvest help. To make such a change known to the people most interested it should have been advertised in the medium to which farmers look for news affecting their work—the agricultural press.

The first series of excursions brought up in all about 12,000 people, but quite a number of these were ladies, old men and others who were coming here to

settle and waited to take advantage of the low rate. After making an allowance for these there were not more than 10,000 men who actually went into the harvest field, just half the number wanted.

It was an interesting sight to see the crowds of harvesters on the station platform. We give several views of groups of them waiting for trains or getting tickets exchanged at the temporary office. This work was quickly done by a staff of clerks under the personal supervision of H. W. Brodie, Assistant Passenger Agent, who did everything in his power to make things pleasant for the new arrivals.

The only point at which there was any congestion of hands this year was Moose Jaw, where between 700 and 800 went. This was due to so many wanting to see the country and to go as far as their tickets would take them. This was not the fault of the delegates from the Territories, but due to the individuals themselves deciding to go there without consulting any one. Many of them were going to points farther west and took advantage of the low rate. The surplus was soon brought back to points needing them. Every one is satisfied that the new method is the right way of distributing the help, as then there is no congestion at terminal points as last year. Contrasted with this was the great difficulty experienced by farmers in the Winnipeg district to get a single man. Harvesters all wanted to go west. Thresher delegates proved more progressive than farmer representatives, in that they went east to meet the incoming trains, determined to get their quota out of the small supply coming on the second excursions.

The delegates met the incomers on the platform, and it was amusing to watch one delegate offer a group of men \$35 a month, while another just behind him was offering \$40 and \$45 or \$1.75 a day. The latter was, we believe, the general figure at which men were engaged. In a few cases it may have exceeded this.

The delegates sent down from the Territories, under the supervision of T. N. Willing, had badges printed. We noticed others with a piece of paper in their hat with the name of the district they represented written with pencil. We would suggest that another year every delegate should have a good big badge so harvest hands would know them readily and the district they were from.

Though well advertised in the east, the second series of excursions have not brought many hands, about 1,600 all told instead of 10,000. This is a serious state of affairs, and the C. P. R. are advertising a third series in the hope of securing the requisite number needed to save our crop. Wages went up in the east when so many left on the first excursion, so that now more money can be made at home than by coming out here. It is to be hoped that the third series brings the needed number of harvest hands or else we will be in a very bad position. On the whole, we are safe in saying the new plan of distributing the harvest help has worked very smoothly and satisfactorily and saved the congestion, disappointment and hard feelings caused last year.

BEEF PRICES.

It is interesting to follow United States beef market reports these days. We learn that W. G. Conrad, of Great Falls, Montana, sold 89 steers right off the range at an average price of \$100.57 per head, while the average price of all his beef reached \$75.90 per head. A gentleman by the name of Flowerree recently received \$132 for a Montana range steer. The following are the details of Conrad's beef sale:—

No. of head.	Average weight	Price per 100 lbs.	Price per head.
32	1370	\$6.30	\$94.53
32	1300	6.80	88.40
89	1490	6.75	100.57
184	1340	6.50	87.10
99	1320	5.75	75.90

The shipment of the Bar Eleven (Montana) steers averaged \$85.28 and \$79.56, the Townsend shipment, \$81.78,

and Clary's shipment, \$87.00. These are the values landed at Chicago, seller assuming freight to that point. Estimating on a basis of distances, these prices should correspond with those offered at Winnipeg, where market conditions on both sides of the international boundary line are identical. But a casual examination of the above figures will convince the most sceptical that conditions are not identical, in fact, very far from identical.

The Nor'-West Farmer has in the past given some little attention to the Western beef market, but it is now evident that matters have reached a climax and that strenuous efforts should be made to ascertain why our range beef is worth 40% less than the United States article. We have been told that the cattle to the south are in better condition or grain-finished. That does not hold good in the instances quoted where the figures relate to ranch cattle, if anything a little inferior to the cattle produced in our own Territories. Then we are informed that the local market is better. That is also a most flimsy argument. The fact remains that the States produce more cattle than the people there consume. Such being the case, the value of export cattle (and the prices paid indicate that the cattle under discussion come up to that standard) must necessarily be fixed by their value at the point of export, which is precisely the point of destination of our own prime range steers. An extensive local market for all classes of beef must necessarily improve prices, but only, or at least chiefly, on the rough stuff, old cows, bulls and coarse steers.

What, then, is the cause or are the causes for this enormous difference in value of beef between Chicago and Winnipeg? We must confess our inability to do more than hint at some of the minor causes. The following resolution passed at the recent annual meeting of the Territorial Cattle Breeders' Association throws some little light on the subject:—

"That the Dominion Department of Agriculture be requested to cause inquiries to be made in connection with the cattle export business, particularly bearing upon transportation facilities and rates to the seaboard, both in the United States and Canada, as well as steamship accommodation and rates from ports in both countries, with a view to discovering why United States' cattle are landed at British ports in superior condition compared to the bruised and ill-treated Canadian ranch cattle, consequently commanding higher prices, in order that steps may be taken to remedy the difficulties by legislation or otherwise on the part of the proper authority."

We have the public statements of prominent live stock exporters to the effect that transportation rates are higher on the Canadian than on the American side. There may be many good reasons for that, and in the absence of evidence proving that the C. P. R. is making more out of its live stock traffic than is legitimate, we do not propose to criticize that company in this respect. As pointed out in the resolution above quoted, it is a matter for investigation, but whether higher rates are justifiable or not, there can be no doubt that they are partly responsible for lower prices to the producer.

Another matter touched upon in the said resolution is "transportation facilities . . . to the seaboard . . . as well as steamship accommodation, etc., etc." A gentleman who undoubtedly occupies the leading position in respect to the handling of Canadian cattle in England is authority for the statement that he could almost at any time pick out a dressed carcass of a Canadian steer by its bruised condition. He asserts that the facilities for handling cattle at terminals and in transit on United States lines, as well as on steamers plying from United States ports, are so nearly perfect that the cattle are landed as if they had just emerged from the proverbial bandbox. In strong contrast to this happy state of affairs is the disgraceful condition in which Canadian cattle reach British ports, bruised, hooked and battered, present-

ing a most uninviting appearance. Allowance must, of course, be made for the fact that the bulk of Canadian cattle are unmanageable range steers, while United States export shipments are chiefly composed of cattle that have been subjected to a considerable period of stabling or shedding and grain feeding, involving more or less handling, and, consequently, these animals can be cared for better en route and will submit more philosophically to close confinement. However, after making every allowance, and granting that the facts are as set forth by the Territorial Cattle Breeders' Association, there is still ample room for improvement and chances are that our shippers could aid very materially in bringing about this improvement by caring better for the cattle during transit and placing experts in charge of the stock instead of entrusting such work to any irresponsible party that comes along, who is looking for a trip "home," simply because such individual "comes cheap."

Another cause which probably contributes in some degree towards lower prices is the unreasonably large cost of purchasing beef in the West and the haphazard methods employed in arriving at the value of a draft of beef cattle. In the ranching districts of the Northwestern States the stock associations ship the beef to Chicago, Kansas City, or other market point, where the various representatives of the packing houses and other meat buying concerns bid upon them on a basis of so much per hundred pounds. The shipper knows exactly what his expenses are in bringing his cattle to market, paying commission, etc., and the buyer takes delivery at a stated figure. Nothing could be simpler or more satisfactory. It is otherwise in the Canadian West. Here every exporting concern has to maintain a small army of buyers who are continually scouring the country in search of "beef." Their business is to find the steers, sound the rancher and

A WOMAN'S RISK

As a trapeze performer is greater than a man's. She must have a man's courage and a man's muscle to succeed. But she must also work under conditions of which a man knows nothing. Many an accident to women acrobats must be attributed to the sudden weakness to which all women are subject at certain times.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription heals the womanly diseases which cause weakness. It establishes regularity, dries

weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration,

and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

"With pleasure I write to-day in praise of Dr. Pierce and his medicines," says Mrs. Mary Conway, of Appleton, Lawrence Co., Tenn. "Was troubled with female disease; the back of my head hurt me so I could not lie in bed and I would have to sit up, and then I would have such pains from my waist down I could scarcely raise up. My feet and hands would feel almost like ice. Since taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription I can sleep well all night. Could hardly drag around before I took your medicine, and now can do my housework and help my husband in the field. Words cannot express the thanks I owe to Dr. Pierce."

Weak and sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, containing over a thousand large pages, is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Send 50 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 31 stamps for book in paper covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO, Ltd, WINNIPEG.

offer him as little as he is likely to take and strike the best bargain they can, the cattle to be delivered at the nearest stock yards on a certain day. Whether the price is 2, 3, 4 or 5 cents is purely a matter of arrangement; no market conditions appear to govern and everything is "lumped" in the most convenient and off-hand manner possible. Perhaps the rancher cannot quite make up his mind as to what he wants for his beef and may wait to hear what the next itinerant buyer is prepared to offer and the man who finally secures his steers may have to visit his ranch twice or oftener before a bargain is made. It may be very convenient for our stockmen to be able to stay at home and have the buyers dancing attendance upon them, but it "comes high." These men are well paid and their expenses are considerable and in any well regulated business the cost of buying is deducted from the price paid for the article bought.

We have not attempted to state the why and wherefore of low cattle prices, but have merely hinted at what we consider some of the causes tending to depress prices. One explanation, and probably the one that would receive the greatest credence, might be that cattle exporters are getting rich at the expense of the stockmen; but this again would be indulging in generalities and such a theory would probably be found to lack foundation. We think the resolution quoted, which, it is understood, has been submitted to the proper authority, deals with a timely subject and also that The Nor'-West Farmer voices the sentiment of all stockmen in urging that full inquiry be made with a view to ascertaining why our American cousins, living below an imaginary boundary line, should receive so much greater returns from their fat range steers than we appear to be entitled to. There is surely a "nigger in the wood pile" somewhere.

—Japan has just gone through her first general election by ballot. The campaign was a very lively one.

BREEDERS, BE HONEST.

One of the benefits brought about through the medium of an agricultural paper is the facilitating of the business of the farmers who read it. Business cannot always be done personally, but experience has proven that printers' ink can work wonders in the way of bringing together the man who sells and the man who buys. The great distances and limited business facilities of this country make this especially true in connection with the patrons of The Nor'-West Farmer, and very few there are who have any idea of the vast volume of business which grows out of the announcements and advertisements which appear in each issue of this paper.

It has always been our policy to discountenance fraud. We intend to continue so to do. Not only do we wish to advocate honesty as a policy which is the best for ourselves and for the purchasing public, but we also believe it to be the best policy for the sellers themselves. And this view is supplied over and over again by facts which come under our notice. We could tell the story of a few stock breeders, a few manufacturers, and a few institutions of almost every sort which have played with the confidence of their patrons in a way which soon enough brought them to financial breakdown.

There is no safe way to do business but the honest way. This is something which perhaps breeders should especially remember just now. Buyers of pure-bred stock are scattered over more than a thousand miles of our prairies, and much of the buying and selling has to be done upon the reputation for honesty which the breeder possesses. The temptation is strong, therefore, for men to overpaint the merits of animals which they have to sell. The farmer or rancher, five hundred or a thousand miles away, who is buying an animal may seem to be rather a hazy sort of individual, but when he finds himself cheated he sometimes becomes an uncomfortably real one, and the vigor of his kick may not be small.

We say these words because we have before us one or two complaints from men who feel that they have been "done up" in buying registered animals. Such complaints do not escape our notice, and our attitude toward breeders must always be regulated by our confidence in their honesty as well as their skill. So far as we are able, we are going to safeguard the interests of our readers everywhere, even if in so doing it may sometimes be necessary to openly expose the wrongdoings of men who should know better.

CENTRALIZATION OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

In our dairy columns we have given a very lengthy paper by S. M. Barre on the present position and future prospects of the dairy industry. It covers the ground so fully that in justice to the writer and his subject we could not very well condense it. Parties interested in local creameries will naturally think that it makes too strong a case for centralization. But it should be kept in mind that the very best of the local creameries are themselves a substantial argument for modified centralization. Their prosperity has been mainly due to the loyalty with which they have been supported by local patrons and the ability shown in their management. And it is plain that if the factories that have given most satisfaction had been able to double their production the profit and consequent satisfaction would have been correspondingly greater.

Without any bias in favor of Winnipeg as a great dairy centre, we may still say that Mr. Barre has made out a pretty strong case for the policy he advocates. Local transportation rates cut a considerable figure in calculating the arguments for and against centralization. It would be a serious blow to this or any similar industry to find itself, just when getting into full swing, suddenly loaded with an addition of 25 or 30 per cent. on its previous scale of railroad rates. But the principle of concentration of all the cream produced in

Manitoba within a very limited number of central factories seems in itself one that ought to commend itself to every well-wisher of the Manitoba dairy industry.

As correctly emphasized by Mr. Barre, the prospects of Manitoba for a good place on the Pacific coast markets are already pretty effectually barred. The government creameries in the Territories have the advantage of us both by their greater nearness and by their concentration under one business head. The Americans having already established a virtual control of the Yukon business, are pretty secure of it in the future. Taking these two points into account, it seems strongly feasible to assume that Britain will furnish about our only market in the future. Uniformity and excellence of quality and prompt attention to export orders can best be met by having the bulk of our butter made up in a few creameries, and the amount of support already secured by central creameries, purely on their business merits, seems to us strong confirmation of the case made out by Mr. Barre in favor of centralization, preferably at Winnipeg, as the most suitable collecting point. A case anyway that will commend itself to every well-wisher of the dairy industry of Manitoba.

As evidence of the growing popularity of central creameries, we may give the following details from Mr. Barre's own recent experience. In one day in the middle of August he took in cream from 342 patrons and churned 8,300 lbs. of butter. His best day's churning was 9,388 lbs. In the month of July he made 117,000 lbs. out of cream collected from 88 stations, of which Sinclair, on the Pipestone branch, is about the most distant. In spite of the long distance and defective means of transportation, the butter manufactured sells well and we believe part of it is now on the way to Australia.

—Forest fires have destroyed 40 miles of timber in Montana.

WHEAT TRANSPORTATION.

The Farmer has already indicated its want of faith in the transportation facilities likely to be provided by the two railroads on which alone, so far as can now be seen, we must depend for getting our wheat to the water front. We do not question the willingness of the C. P. R. to make a supreme effort, and concentrate the bulk of its outfit here for the next three months for that special purpose; but elevator facilities at Port Arthur and Fort William are in a very unsatisfactory condition, and a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. Our worst fears may not be realized, but in any event there are districts in which the safekeeping of their great yields can only be guaranteed by special measures for local storage. One of these is the rich Qu'Appelle valley, north of Indian Head. But so far as we understand the situation, that and a few similar points in the Territories have a bluer outlook for transportation than they had a year ago.

Our suggestion to every farmer so situated would be to buy a few loads of shiplap and be ready at short notice to put up temporary but safe storage to protect their threshed grain till next spring. In other parts farmers are in a better position to store their grain until there is an opportunity to market it. But even in these districts the number of new elevators built this year will not hold the increase in this year's crop. Lumber has been a scarce article, and once the grain shipping season sets in the local supplies may soon be exhausted, therefore, we suggest that every farmer take time by the forelock and be prepared for a bigger blockade than there was last year.

OUR HORTICULTURAL SHOWS.

Our report of the Horticultural Society's show at Winnipeg is a pretty full one and contains a liberal sprinkling of generous appreciation. But we desire now to draw special attention to its suitability in future years for bringing together under one roof and within range of visitors from outside points, the choice quality and profusion of our vegetable and floral products. We have also made a pretty safe beginning in the work of developing useful varieties of hardy fruit. Judging by what Minnesota has already done from rather a discouraging start, we may go on with the hope that home grown apples will yet be common enough in the Northwest. This work is only in its infancy and we look forward to the day when horticultural societies, not only at Winnipeg, Brandon and Regina will be doing a most useful work, but we will have numerous branches of these societies all over the country. The officers of these societies deserve great credit for the successful shows they have put up this fall and which we feel sure are only the forerunner of more successful ones to follow.

STRONGER BRIDGES.

The cry comes from all over the West for stronger bridges. The threshing machine manufacturers have been increasing the size and weight of their outfits until now the modern traction engine is a pretty weighty affair and when drawing a heavy separator is altogether too much for the ordinary bridge. In a new country many of the bridges are light and of a temporary nature, thus causing great inconvenience to the threshing outfits. Many streams are too deep to cross or the banks too steep, and delays are caused in moving from place to place. These delays bear on the farmer and therefore it is foolishness to put up weak bridges. There may be a saving in it, but we feel sure farmers would rather pay more and have substantial bridges that will carry the threshing outfit to them when they want it without undue delay.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Mont Pelee is again belching forth to the great consternation of neighboring islands.

—The Winnipeg Industrial have issued cheques to those outside the city for the prizes won last July.

—The profits of the Dominion Iron & Steel Co. for the month of July amounted to \$91,000 over and above fixed charges.

—John McConnell, one of the oldest and most respected farmers of Hamiota district, died of heart disease recently, aged 72 years.

—The Dominion revenue for the months of July and August of the new years shows an increase of \$650,134 over that of the same months last year.

—Commenting on the rush of young men to assist in harvesting our big crop, an Eastern paper truly says: "Ontario is becoming a province of old people."

—The subsidy to be paid by the Dominion Government to the Elder-Dempster, Allan and Furness lines for a special service to South Africa is \$150,000.

—A report comes from within the Arctic circle that a terrible plague is raging among the Esquimaux and has already carried off about one-half of the population.

—The taking of the referendum vote on the liquor question cost the province the sum of \$18,500. A general election, including the printing of the voters' lists, costs about \$32,000.

—Charles Faweett, of Burnside, died recently at the age of 70. He was a resident of the Portage Plains for 33 years, and his death will be mourned by a large circle of old-timers.

—The fair authorities at Ottawa threatened to arrest the agent of the Manitoba Government who was trying to secure harvest hands on the grounds. The matter was amicably settled.

—There is every indication of a large attendance at the higher educational institutions of Winnipeg during the coming winter. This may in part be considered a reflection of the good times.

—The proprietor of the hotel at Eli was instantly killed recently in attempting to stop a runaway team. It is a fairly safe rule to leave a runaway team alone unless someone's life is in danger.

—The Canadian coronation arch, besides advertising Canada very successfully, proved a veritable paradise for the London sparrows and pigeons, who feasted to their heart's content on Canadian wheat.

—As an indication of the tendency toward cultivating some of the land which exists even in the most pronounced ranching districts, it may be stated that a firm in Macleod, Alta., sent out eight binders in one day.

—An interesting feature in the progress of the West is the number of branch banks that are being placed all over the country for the convenience of the business men and farmers of their respective districts.

—Germany is evidently trying to get even with Canada for giving a preference to English goods. She is calling for a duty of 15% on Canadian wheat. In order to find out Canadian wheat she asks for a certificate of origin.

—There are those who are looking for a great rush for gold to the mountains from which issue the Liard and Peace rivers. If it does come, it will at least have the effect of drawing attention to

the agricultural resources of the country of the north.

—An effort is being made to have Thanksgiving day come in October instead of November. The latter month is nearly always too late, as the weather is cold and roads apt to be muddy. While a day for giving thanks, it is also a holiday, and a month earlier would be more likely to give more suitable holiday weather.

—The Premier of the Australian Commonwealth thinks the frequency of strikes in the United States is a very serious matter and one calling for the most careful study on the part of both people and government. He claims that under their arbitration law such strikes as that now going on in the anthracite coal districts with such loss and hardship to many is almost impossible.

—We have to record another death by poisonous gases in a well. Thomas Rooney lost his life in a gallant attempt to rescue his hired man who had gone down the well to fix a leak in the pump and was overcome with gas. The hired man was saved, but Rooney lost his life. Once more we want to caution farmers to lower a lighted lantern into the well before descending. If it goes out it is not safe.

—Claus A. Spreckles, the American sugar millionaire, is organizing a company in Canada to refine sugar. It will be known as the Federal Sugar Refining Co. of Canada. Among the manifold powers conferred upon the company are to manufacture and refine sugar, to operate sugar factories, to cultivate cane and sugar beets, to hold, operate and deal in patents for refining processes, to purchase franchises or properties, and to do a transportation business.

—Joseph Shirk, the inventor of the grain cradle, died at his home in Pennsylvania on August 20th. He was 83 years old and lived to see his invention become obsolete, being superseded by the reaping machine, then the binder and in California by a machine which not only cuts the grain but also threshes it. Besides inventing the cradle he is supposed to have been the real inventor of Colt's revolver.

—With our large immigration, the price of land is advancing very rapidly in all parts of the country, and many of the farmers who are already settled have caught the fever and are trying to seize as many of the surrounding quarter sections as possible. In cases where families of boys are growing up, this may be a good policy, but in most other cases it is a risky business. The farmer's business is to till the soil rather than to speculate in land.

—There are several districts in Western Canada from which we would like to receive photos of farm views, taken this summer or fall. It is impossible for us to try and cover all the ground with our own artists, and we would ask our readers to arrange to have photos taken and sent in to us. In every case be sure and write title of photo on back of same, together with a few particulars. If it is desired to have photo returned, so state when sending in.

—The C. N. R. have entered into an alliance with Peterson & Co., of Newcastle, Eng., to operate a line of grain carrying steamers between Port Arthur and Georgian Bay ports. Four first-class steel steamers will be put on the route, each having a capacity of 108,000 bushels of wheat. Three of these steamers are now in the St. Lawrence, en route to Toronto, and a fourth will soon leave England. They will thus be ready for this season's trade.

—It is the irony of the law that sometimes even lawyers get tangled in its meshes. We hear of scores of cases where farmers buy horses or other articles and find afterwards that the ownership is clouded by a chattel mortgage, but a case has just come to the notice

of The Farmer in which a lawyer bought another lawyer's library and, neglecting to see if the ownership was clear, was compelled to pay \$200 to a third party before he could call the books his own.

—One of the characteristic evidences of the amount of interest being taken in Western Canada by outsiders is to be found in the unusual number of press representatives from all over who are this season visiting our country. It would almost seem as though any large paper of the East or South which could not devote a few columns to "writing up the West" must be a back number. This is a good thing so long as it does not lead to too much boom reporting. What we wish to have told is "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

—It stands to the credit of Canadian agriculture that the British government has decided to send several representative Boers to Canada to learn the methods of farm work followed here. One would naturally think that the British authorities would think the Boer representatives could learn all they want to know about agriculture in the old land. Nevertheless there is something about Canadian agriculture, and especially in the West, that will lend itself to adaptation on the South African veldt. We therefore will welcome the delegates and hope they will learn what will be of great advantage to them from us.

—The advertising Canada has done in the Old Country is beginning to bear results. One of the best "ads." Canada has had was her sending troops to South Africa. Then the exhibitions of Canadian produce and manufactures has attracted attention, her coronation arch and the active immigration policy now pursued have all tended to turn attention this way. So far this year about 34,000 applications for information have been received. This is an enormous increase over past years and shows that the people of the mother land are looking this way. W. T. Preston, Commissioner of Immigration in Great Britain, says that fully 150,000, possibly 175,000, people will come to our country next year. The reports of the visit of the editors who are now touring the country will also tend to swell the number.

—The war between cattlemen and sheepmen, which for some years has been going on in Colorado and Wyoming, is becoming very serious. During the past three months 10,000 sheep are said to have been killed by cattle owners, and a recent report from Denver says: "At least a dozen men killed, three times that number wounded, 600,000 sheep, with an approximate value of \$2,400,000, killed, and thousands of dollars' worth of sheep wagons, outfits, ranch buildings and hay stacks burned by raiders during the last ten years is a conservative estimate of the cost of the frontier sheep war, which has now broken out again, more virulent than ever." The history of these raids is a very startling one, one sheep owner in Wyoming having lost as many as 65,000 head through a raid of 150 masked men. In many cases great herds of sheep have been killed by being driven over precipices. Canada wants to enact such regulations as will prevent the possibility of any such history being written of Canadian range conditions.



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With it you can choose your equipment for Field, or indoor sports, just as well as by calling at any store—and cheaper—as we make special prices for our catalogue goods, and our traders so large we can sell you almost as cheap as some dealers pay for their goods. GUNS, Revolvers, RIFLES, Ammunition, SHOOTING CLOTHES, Targets, TRAPS, Golf, FOOT BALL, Boxing Gloves, PUNCHING BAGS, Fists, SKATES, Skating Boots, SNOWSHOES, Moccasins, TOBOGGANS, Skis, HOCKEY SUPPLIES, Billiards, PING PONG, etc.

T. W. BOYD & SON MONTREAL, P.Q.



The Fairchild Co's New Warehouse.

In this issue we have pleasure in giving our readers an exterior view of the Fairchild Co.'s new track warehouse, erected in Winnipeg at the corner of Sutherland and Princess streets and immediately north of and adjoining the freight sheds of the C.P. Railway. Some time back this company acquired a property on the track 200 feet in length by 132 ft. in width, upon which they have erected a building 150 feet long, 75 feet wide, four stories high, of solid stone and brick, and it is without doubt the largest and finest warehouse in the west. The dimensions give the company 45,000 feet of floor space under cover, and a total of 475,000 cubic feet storage capacity in which they can store 300 carloads. The building is well lighted throughout and conveniently arranged, it is equipped with one of the latest electric elevators of large capacity, elevating the goods to the top flats. The basement is 11 feet clear of the joists, ground floor 13 feet, third floor 12 feet, and fourth floor 9 feet. There is a large canopy around the east side and south end of the building, covering a platform 17 feet in width, for unloading and loading, with four doors for ingress and egress. The company have splendid track facilities, having a private spur running the full length of their property on which they can load five cars at a time, and being in

Permission has been granted the Winnipeg Machinery and Supply Co. to build a spur from the C. N. R. to their property.

The large addition, which the Royal Crown, Ltd., of Winnipeg, are putting up, is now under way. It will be occupied next month.

The Stuart-Arbutnot Co., Winnipeg, has recently hooked a lot of good orders for machinery, including several elevators and mill outfits.

A. C. McRae, the implement dealer, has been on an extended business trip to western points. He was pleased with the outlook.

A. C. Geer, formerly secretary and general manager of the Walter A. Wood Co., died at Williamstown, N.J., recently. Apoplexy was the cause.

The Minneapolis T. M. Co. have contracted for an addition to their foundry at Hopkins. It will be 150 x 200 ft.

The various threshing machine men are "more than busy" just now shipping to points outside. They all report an exceedingly good season.

Robt. Euegren, who fills the responsible position of auditor for the Moline Plow Co., has been on a visit to J. J. Buggee, of the Canadian Moline Plow Co.

W. Johnston & Co. have their new warehouse covered in and are now doing the "fitting up." It is a very large place with three doors on one side, along which the cars run, and on the opposite side there are a similar number of large sliding doors for loading on vehicles. The loading platform is L shape, and provides the very best of accommodation in this way. With this addition they have the largest floor space for the implement business in Winnipeg.

The "good roads" machinery men should get into the Weyburn district for business. Though one of the latest settled sections, it already boasts of forty miles of graded roads.

A by-law granting \$15,000 to the Kemp Manure Spreading and Agricultural Co. has been carried by a large majority in Stratford, Ont. Only 15 voted against it. The company will erect a plant for the manufacture of manure spreaders and employ fully 100 men.

"Deering Division, International Harvester Co.," "McCormick Division, International Harvester Co.," "Champion Division, International Harvester Co.," and "Plano Division, International Harvester Co.," are the signs since the incorporation of the great millions trust company. The Deerings and McCormicks predominate in the list of officials.

The Nor-West Farmer has been shown a piece of coating about a foot long, three inches wide, and one-sixteenth of an inch thick, taken from the inside of a new boiler. It is the gathering of but a short time. The piece was nearly as thick as the boiler plate and must have called for extra firing before the water was heated. All this can be avoided by using Royal Boiler Purger, advertisement of which will be found elsewhere in this issue.

The new boiler plant of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Racine, Wis., is one of the most complete and extensive in the United States. The equipment is all the latest pattern machinery, the heavy machines being operated by hydraulic power and the lighter tools by compressed air. A powerful travelling crane in the main building is used for carrying boilers and heavy parts from one part of the building to another, and the equipment is so arranged as to facilitate work in every way. The capacity of the plant is about 3,000 boilers a year.—Farm Implements.

It is announced that this year will be the largest in the history of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., of Racine, Wis. They will build 1,600 engines and 3,000 separators.

The annual meeting of the National Manufacturers' Association will be held at Minneapolis during October. It is expected that the gathering will be one of the largest and best ever held. On the 14th a special train will run from Chicago.

The A. B. Farquhar Co., Ltd., of York, Pa., lately received an order for over 20,000 plows. The implements are to be used in breaking the virgin soil in South Africa. Each plow will weigh nearly 200 pounds. This is said to be the largest order ever placed for breaking plows.

As instancing the saving that would be effected were factories established at Winnipeg, we quote the experience of one firm last week. They received a carload of goods. When it was all unloaded, breakages amounting to over \$150 were reported. While it may not be exactly fair to put this all as a claim for factories in the West, it certainly goes to show that a saving would obtain. And it has another lesson. It shows that extra care should be exercised when loading shipments. In this case we understand that the broken parts were all in the car, so that the carelessness was probably at the transshipment point.

Tenders were this week called by the American-Abell Co. for a couple of the large buildings they propose erecting on the property lately acquired by them in Winnipeg. There was considerable competition; the offer of A. R. Leitch was accepted and work will shortly commence. This building will be 168x280, and another of the same size will be erected immediately the first one is up. Each of these buildings will have capacity for storing 100 threshing outfits, and will be provided with ample track facilities for unloading and loading. The Nor-West Farmer has been shown the plans for the buildings which this company have in contemplation. They will be a fine addition to the city. The firm has secured the property bounded by Dufferin, Jarvis, Brown and Sinclair, a block of about five acres. Buildings covering the greater portion of this will be put up this year and next, the remaining portion of the property being used for railway tracks and driveways. The buildings will all face Dufferin with the rear to Jarvis. The office will be at the corner of that street and Sinclair, immediately opposite the vehicle entrance to the Industrial Exhibition grounds. George Browne, of Winnipeg, is the architect.

Stewart & Metcalfe have commenced work on their new building at the corner of Logan and Nena. They have decided not to go on with the larger building until next season, and are now putting up a frame building, 60 x 100. It will stand about half way between Henry and Logan Streets, facing Nena. Next year they will erect their large brick building at the corner of Logan. The firm has secured the block bounded by Logan, Henry, Chambers and Nena. In this there were originally two lanes. Permission has been granted to close the lanes. They have also secured two lots lying east of the above block, between Henry and Foneeca, which gives them control of the property likely to be affected by the spur track they propose putting down. The track will start on Foneeca, below Nena. There will be a swing round to the centre of the large block and it will then run south to Logan, midway between Nena and Chambers. When this is down they will have 600 feet of track capacity, which will prove a decided advantage to them in transferring. The firm expect to have office at the new premises ready for occupancy within a few days, when they will move from their temporary quarters. They are now open for business and already have hooked quite a number of orders. Mr. Metcalfe is at present "doing" the West, establishing agencies.



such close proximity to the C. P. R. yards, they can get frequent switches, which is a great convenience to an implement firm during the busy season. The building is so constructed that in the case of increased demand additional stories can be added, and when required the company can build on the east side of their spur another building 200 feet in length by 35 feet in width. In acquiring such a large piece of property they had in view not only the present requirements, but made provision for additional storage accommodation as their trade develops, and judging by the rapid increase in this company's business, we predict they will be obliged to build the additional building for which they have made provision next year. The company are now moving into their new quarters and expect this coming week to do all their shipping and receiving from their new home. Visitors to the city, especially those in the implement and carriage business, should make it a point to visit this mammoth warehouse, and see how the goods are handled. The company will, of course, maintain their present offices and showrooms, which they have so long occupied, at 156 Princess Street.

The citizens of Mount Forest, Ont., have, by a very large majority, decided in favor of the loan to the Palmerston Carriage Co. When Mr. Steele was in Winnipeg at the fair he did not think that the company would move their works for some little time, but will get the buildings up and everything in shape for an early removal next year. The lot secured, we are informed, is well situated between the tracks of the C. P. R. and Grand Trunk.

Joseph Maw has gone on a visit to the south and east. He will be away for quite a time and will "take in" the following points: Wichita, Kan., Portland, Me., Toronto and New York. He will, no doubt, return with a note book full of pointers for use in connection with his growing business.

The American-Abell Co. at Winnipeg have received orders for over 200 threshing machines. This is beyond the business secured for the John Abell Co. prior to the transfer to the new company.

F. E. Kenaston, president of the American-Abell Thresher and Engine Co., was in Winnipeg this week.

The stove foundry which the Copp people are erecting at Fort William will be larger than originally intended.

It is announced that the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Co. Works (now part of the International Harvester Co.'s business) will be pushed more than they have been in the past.

James Cadham has prepared the plans for the new building the McLaughlin Carriage Co. will erect on the old Grand Union property on Princess Street. It gives promise of being an exceedingly fine office, showroom and warehouse.

What is to be known as a traffic manager will be appointed by the National Manufacturers' Association of the U.S. His duties will be to look after the classification of the various goods manufactured or sold by the different members of the association and to assist in securing proper classification.

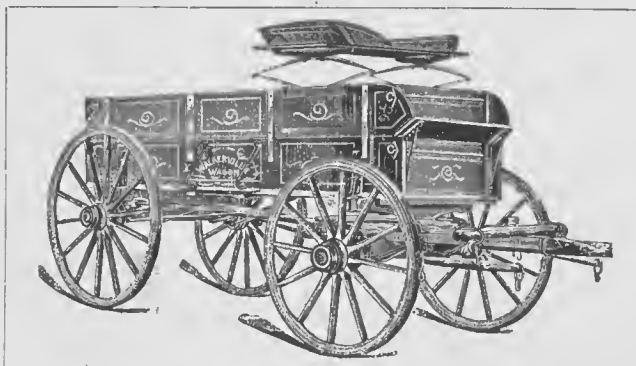
It would be well for the implement dealers of Winnipeg to consider whether they are building large enough for the future. The number of new buildings now going up may be large enough for the present, but are they sufficiently so for ten years hence? Business has increased wonderfully the past ten years, and if it grows in the same ratio the next ten, The Nor-West Farmer is doubtful whether the accommodation now being made will be sufficient. At any rate it would be well for provision to be made through the purchase of ground large enough for future building.

Should a few more extensions be made to the spur tracks along the lanes at the rear of the properties facing Main, Princess and other streets, Winnipeg will have a belt line for steam railway purposes right in the heart of the city. And it will not be a great while either, so great is the demand for warehouse accommodation.

JUST A WORD!

Walkerville Wagons

ARE THE BEST



Write to

THE FAIRCHILD COMPANY, LIMITED, Winnipeg, Man.,
THE WALKERVILLE WAGON CO. LIMITED Walkerville, Ont.

Sole Agents for Manitoba and N.W.T., or



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Sore Shoulder.

Peter Wilkin: "Kindly give me a recipe for home made gall cure."

Answer.—You do not state the nature of the gall. If only a raw sore due to extra pressure or work on a soft shoulder, ease the pressure and wet the part with the following immediately after work: Sulphate of zinc one ounce, acetate of lead one ounce, soft water one quart. If there is a permanent hard lump it may have to be cut out by a V.S.

Bull Terrier Wanted.

Subscriber, Teulon, Man., wants to know if there is any breeder of bull terrier dogs in Winnipeg, and if so, his address. Those having these dogs for sale should make themselves known.

Coupling two Tread Powers.

Subscriber, Strathclair, Man.: "I would like to know how to couple two tread powers together."

Answer.—Secure two knuckle couplings similar to those used in connecting the tumbling rods of a sweep horse power. Set the two powers together, remove one of the band wheels and connect the two driving shafts with the two couplings and a short piece of rod. Another plan is to get a counter shaft. Put the belt from each power on to a pulley on the counter shaft and then another belt from a third pulley on the counter shaft to the machine to be driven.

Breeding Questions.

Subscriber, Neepawa: "1. Is discoloration in the skin of white hogs a sign of inferior breeding, where the hair is all white? 2. Should a white boar be discarded whose progeny by a pure bred Berkshire sow show black markings? Should his pigs be all white?"

Answer.—1. It is always looked upon with suspicion, but is not necessarily a sign of inferior breeding.

2. No. It would be asking too much of any boar of white breeding that his progeny be all white when crossed with a black grade sow, much less with a pure bred Berkshire. In the latter case the sow might prove the more prepotent and all the pigs be black.

Fertility of the Roland District

Henry Wells, Roland, Man.: "Seeing in The Nor-West Farmer, from time to time, notes from farmers throughout Manitoba and the Northwest, telling of the wonderful growth this year of brome grass, oats, etc., I thought I would write and give the measurements of some grains, grass, etc., that have come under my observation. 1. On July 4th I plucked from a patch of brome grass a stalk measuring 5 ft. 10 in. in height. At the time of plucking it was still growing, and would, no doubt, have reached the 6 ft. mark, had it been left standing. 2. On August 18th I measured a branch, of this year's growth, on a Manitoba maple tree. It was then 6 ft. long, and as it is still growing, will probably yet add a few inches to its length. 3. One can see almost anywhere in the wheat fields here heads of grain with eight rows in them, four grains on one side and four on the other, formed in a ring around the stalk. Heads of wheat containing 60 grains and over can be found in every part of the field here. In the 'McDonald Seed Grain Competition' plot I counted 70 grains in some heads. In an experimental plot of oats which we have I observed a head which contained 180 grains. 4. Last year I observed in our wheat field a large pig weed. It looked so tall that I thought I would like to measure it. I tried to pull it up, but couldn't budge it. Got a shovel and cut away the roots, and so got it up. It measured, not counting the root, just eight feet. It resembled somewhat a Russian poplar of about four years' growth. It was dug up about August 15th and at that time it measured about 2½ or 3 in. in circumference at the base. Now these may seem like tall stories, nevertheless they are true. This all serves to show me how rich the soil is that we possess. Some say that the land is run out; well, to a certain extent this is true, but what can we expect when, in some cases, we have for 15 or 20 years, without a break, sown wheat on the same land? I say the time has come when we will have to sow larger areas with grass seed of some kind or another, and also observe a better system of crop rotation. I believe, too, that when we do this the land will have nearly all of its old-time productivity. The land has been abused, but if properly handled will become all right again."

Railway Fare to Omaha.

Subscriber, Ponoka, Alta.: "What is the railroad fare from here to Omaha, Neb.?"
Answer.—First class, \$50.60; second class, \$43.35.

Wants Calves.

F. R., Weyburn, Assa.: "I have now \$200 that I want to invest in spring calves coming yearlings next spring. I want heifer calves, 20 head. Could I get pure bred Shorthorns for that amount, and where? If not, where could I get good quarter or half bred Shorthorns?"

Answer.—There is not much likelihood of getting what you want, certainly not pure bred Shorthorns. The proper place for this question is in our "Want, Sale and Exchange" column.

Cleaning Brome Seed.

Peter Wilkins, Man.: "1. What screens should I use with a Chatham mill for cleaning brome seed? 2. What period should it remain in stock after cutting before being stacked? 3. Is the second crop of brome in the year best for seed?"

Answer.—1. On page 369 of our May 5th issue we give an answer to this question, which we now reproduce:—

There has been a great deal of enquiry about how to clean brome grass seed. The seed is so light that it is very difficult to separate it from the pieces of straw and chaff always mixed with the seed as it comes from the separator. We are pleased to have the following directions about cleaning the seed, furnished us at our request by Wm. Atwell, general agent of the Chatham Fanning Mill Co. Though the directions are specific ones for the Chatham mill, yet they contain a hint to users of other mills whereby they can adapt things so that the seed can be cleaned. Mr. Atwell's directions are:—

Place No. 10 zinc riddle on No. 3 pin and No. 5 ratchet. Now cut a piece of ¾-inch board, 3½ ins. in width and 2 ft. 1 in. long, and place it on the back end of the riddle, back of No. 2 pin, so that it cannot shake out. This will shut off this wind so that it will not blow the seed out. Now place No. 15 riddle on No. 1 pin and No. 1 ratchet and push it up tight against the grain receiver so as to shut off the seed spout at the side of the mill. Use No. 8 long mesh screen in the bottom shoe with a good pitch and you will have good clean seed in the screen box. Have the blinds closed tightly, use medium shake, do not use the bagger, turn the mill fast in the usual way and the result will be satisfactory.

2. Till it feels dry in the heart of the sheaf.

3. It is much safer to use the first cutting.

Gasoline Engines for Threshing Purposes.

H. H. Lowe, Ninette, Man.: "I note the article on page 695 of the August 5th issue, re the above power for threshing purposes. In the first place, how much does Mr. Kenning get from the manufacturers for writing the article? I tried a gasoline outfit last year and sent this outfit back as not suitable for threshing. I will endeavor to tell The Farmer what I know about it. Mr. Kenning says he uses an 18 horse-power engine on a 36-inch separator. I know of several 36 x 52 and 36 x 56 separators run by 12 and 14 h.p. steam engines, and I know one outfit 36 x 60, with swinging stacker, run by a 14 h.p. steam engine. When Mr. Kenning puts on his feeder he will note the

difference on his engine. Why a gasoline engine is so I cannot say, but the explosion is so heavy and unsteady that the engine will not sit still, but jumps toward the separator, causing the belt to sway and hit the ground. Gasoline engines cannot be built to get explosions oftener than every two revolutions, and sometimes they go four. Now, if the separator is slugged with a wet or tough sheaf, you have to let separator get up speed again. The governor does not act as promptly as the same on a steam engine, and consequently recovery is not so rapid. I had a 33 x 45, with feeder, short bagger and blower with a 20 h.p. engine, and found I had not power enough, although a 16 h.p. steam engine ran it all right. Gasoline will not be satisfactory to thresh with till they have two or more cylinders, so as to do away with the irregular motion. The explosion being lighter will not make the engine jump so much. My advice to farmers is to leave gasoline alone for a year or two until inventors can do away with the present drawbacks. I think a man might be able to do his own threshing to advantage, but it does not pay to buy an outfit for just that much of a job and let it remain idle for 11 months of the year. I have an uncle with me who is a first-class machinist and engineer. He told me he has seen and known of several stationary gasoline engines whose shaft broke and let the fly-wheels go tearing out through the buildings because the foundations on which they were set were not strong and solid enough for what they were called upon to do. How can one expect a portable engine to stand and do good work when the stationary will not do so unless solid. An upright cylinder might obviate this quite a little."

Note.—Because Mr. Lowe has been unfortunate in his experiences with gasoline engines he should not condemn them all on that account. He must remember the warning given by one writer that steam engines were often rated below their actual power in order to show how strong they were, and that there was no getting extra power out of a gasoline engine. Because a gasoline engine won't stand slugging in wet sheaves does not prove it a failure. Neither does the one example of a runaway gasoline engine prove that all will do the same, any more than that one steam boiler exploding means that they must all be avoided for this reason.

The O. I. C. Breed of Swine.

D. J., Calgary, Alta.: "Please give me your opinion about the merits of the O. I. C. hogs. I know there are some of them in Canada."

Answer.—We have not had the pleasure of seeing any representatives of this breed and only know of their origin and qualities through the printed literature distributed by the originator. The following seems to be a very correct account of their origin, as given by A. E. Thompson, Hannah, N.D.:—

The O. I. C. (or Ohio Improved Chester) hog is descended from the breed known as the Chester White, the origin of which is not very clear. Probably they are partly descended from what was known in the early part of this century in England as the Cheshire hog, and partly from what was known as the Bedfordshire or Woburn breed. Chester and Delaware Counties in New York State were for many years famous as the homes of large numbers of breeders of what were called Chester County Whites—later abbreviated to Chester Whites. In the year 1865, L. B. Silver, then of Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, took a trip through the Eastern States, examining the best known herds of the various breeds of pure bred swine, with a view of embarking in the swine breeding industry; his object being to

breed a hog that would most thoroughly meet the requirements of the farmer or stock breeder. His observations convinced him that the Chester Whites (so called) most nearly approached his ideal, but he saw that they were susceptible of vast improvement; were in many respects deficient, and were far from perfection. He saw that there was not the uniformity that should characterize a pure bred animal. Mr. Silver having made a study since boyhood of the laws governing the breeding of animals, undertook the task of establishing a perfectly uniform type, and to that end selected the parent stock of what is now known as the O. I. C. in person; buying the best blood obtainable, and adding to his herd from time to time, breeding and weeding, discarding such animals as failed to develop satisfactorily, until finally he accomplished his object of producing the champion breed of America. While all O. I. C.'s trace back to the foundation herd of Mr. Silver, yet there are to-day hundreds of successful and enthusiastic O. I. C. breeders. Speaking of their qualities, he says:—I consider them a first-class farmers' hog of the medium bacon type, easy keepers and early maturers. They are lengthy hogs and have large litters.

Patent Attorney.

Enquirer, Hyde, Assa.: "Kindly advise me through your columns as to a reliable patent attorney."

Answer.—See advertisement of Rideout & Maybee, page 784, this issue. When writing them, mention The Farmer.

Number of Crosses for Registration.

Subscriber, Hamiota, Man.: "How many crosses does a mare have to have before she can be registered?"

Answer.—Usually five crosses (sometimes more) are considered equal to being pure bred, and animals having only this number of crosses are usually admitted as of pure breeding when herd or stud books are being started. Once started, however, this class of breeding is not accepted.

Sundry Questions.

Subscriber, Dunallan: "1. Is it law for the elevator men to charge dockage when I take my wheat there? If I take a load (60 bush., 28 lbs.) can they claim the 28 lb. and 1 per cent. of dockage? 2. Have I to board the men at threshing time on Sunday? I mean the men that go with the machine, those which the thresher has hired, when I pay so much a bushel for threshing? 3. What is a thresher compelled to give, 60 lbs. or 62 lbs., from the machine, as some is very dirty?"

Answer.—To all these questions there is one general answer. The usage of the district in which you live is the only law we know of, and quite satisfactory to all reasonable persons. In answer to questions, we say: 1. From familiarity with actual inspection at Winnipeg, we say that 1 per cent. is a reasonable rate of dockage, it is about the lowest rate made by Inspector Horne. We believe it is common to allow nothing for odd pounds in a load, but if you are not satisfied with one man you are free to go elsewhere or ship by car lots. 2. We believe it is the unfailing rule to board men on Sunday and wet days free, even when paying by the bushel. 3. If you grow 10 lbs. of dirt to the bushel of grain, as we have known some men do, the thresher is not bound to do all that threshing for nothing. But he should allow a pound or two if his machine is not cleaning the grain properly. Discuss your troubles with neighbors who have had actual experience.

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Selling Grain by Carloads.

Subscriber, Penrith, Man.: "Will you kindly tell me how I may ship grain in carload lots and to whom? We are not satisfied to take just whatever the buyers care to give, as it is sometimes less than it should be."

Answer.—By enquiring at this local station agent you will learn the conditions on which you can have a car when wanted. Send this shipping bill to any commission firm advertising in our columns, asking them to sell for you. (See p. 769, this issue.) If you want a little cash in advance before the final settlement is made, they will let you have it. They will do as well for you as if you had been a customer for years and get for you all there is in the grain.

Registered Culls v. Well Bred Grade.

Rancher, Russell, Man.: "The Farmer in its reply to my letter anent offering prizes to unregistered stallions, makes some of the most erroneous statements that have ever been penned by a writer who presumes to be an instructor to practical breeders. Allow me here to point out that I never raised this question of registered sires versus grades. I believe in pedigree if accompanied by merit and I never use a grade on my best stock if I can get a good pedigreed sire. But the question raised was the use of well bred grades v. registered culls, and as far as I can see Messrs. McDonald and Fisher wrote about this same subject. I gave some facts to prove that we have been justified in using grades in the past, and that a society having our experience, as opposed to the theories of irresponsible writers, has a right to do as it pleases, and yet The Farmer says it is against the teachings of science that we could have produced such stock. I think editors' and agricultural professors' opinions would carry more weight if they would write less of the sciences and more of the common sense of breeding. You will hear and read more of such stuff in one month, in this country, among people who know very little of the practical side of the question, than you will hear in ten years among the famous breeders of the old country, men who are known all over the stock world, and who produce the stock that has made Britain famous. Ninety-five per cent. of the breeders of this country are engaged in the production of commercial cattle and horses. The cattle for the block and the horses for the shafts—and the production of these as cheaply and as good as we can, is this aim of most of us. Methods that are suitable in other countries may not do here. Measures that are right in Manitoba may be all wrong in Alberta.

"But our experience of 20 years' breeding in Russell County is to go for naught, even though we have produced some of the best commercial cattle and horses that have ever been raised in the West, because The Farmer says: 'To draw deductions from breeding operations, within a given county, is apt to be faulty, because of this narrowness of their premises.' The old country breeders, in the environment and obscurity of their farms, worked out those problems in breeding that made them famous, and raised cattle and horses suited for their own particular districts, and they had no Farmer to tell them that their crossing and breeding from grade stock would result in disaster. What a pity The Farmer did not live in those days, when the different breeds were evolved from common stock. It would never have penned such a statement as this following: 'There can be no true progress in horse breeding or any breeding without the use of pure bred sires,' and 'after twenty years' use of grade sires you will find yourself where you started.' (See answers to Rancher and Fisher, July 5th issue.) And yet the old country breeders had nothing but common unregistered stock to work upon. Let me give one instance from that small county—Aberdeen—to show how they worked out the problem. Mr. Marr says: 'My father imported a lot of fine English cows, but with the exception of one, they never did any good. They were too soft for our cold north climate.' So he had to fall back on the common stock of the county. With what result this whole world knows.

The next point The Farmer objects to is my statement that well bred grades have been found the best to cross on small mares. The Farmer finds it difficult to believe this. Let me see what these famous breeders in the old country do, and they are the authorities that must be looked to. It will be news to The Farmer and the writer who criticised the Russell society in the first instance, that at all the leading shows of England, despite the wealth of material in registered sires they have there, prizes are offered for unregistered sires, and these sires are used for the production of the highest priced commercial horses in the world. Horses that sell at prices that range from \$1,000 to \$5,000. The Russell society is quite content to follow the old country's lead in this matter, but The Farmer should write to the officers of these societies and point out the terrible mistake they are making in offering prizes for such stock. Britain is famous for its breeds of ponies. The breeders in charge of one of its most famous breeds tried all kinds of pure bred sires for their improvement and the result, as stated in The Field, was nothing but disappointment, and the desired result was at last obtained by the use of grades. I could multiply instances, but the above will suffice. Messrs. Graham's horse, which won the championship against all carriage breeds at Chicago five years ago, and said by one who knows what he is writing about to be the finest actor and the best Hackney stallion that has been seen in America, was taken back to the old country at a cost of over \$7,000, and since then, I

noticed, that some of the best Hackney mares have been stunted to him. American breeders would not admit him to their stud book, because he was a grade. The more skilful and more experienced Britisher admits him without demur. Shorthorns are shown and win at the Royal and other shows and are used as breeders, but the breeders here are debarred from importing them, because the breeders in charge of the herd book here, in their wisdom, hold that they are grades.

"Now, let us see in the light of history how these old time breeders worked, let us take Shorthorns. When Mr. Waistell found Hubback, the foundation of the Shorthorns, grazing alongside of his mother in a north country lane, was he registered or even a pure bred? He was neither. He was simply a common grade, and yet we find in a few years they bred stock from this foundation that as far as weight and size is concerned can easily beat our modern products. It was simply a matter of selection and breeding to this best. That has to be carried on in the present day with pure bred cattle, this only difference being that in each breed now there are enough different strains to cross with. The Bates cattle, the most exclusively bred cattle in existence, were completely ruined by too strict adhesion to pedigree. An outcross to such 'mongrel cattle,' as the 'Bates breeders' called the 'Cruickshanks,' would have saved them, but it was not done, so they passed out of existence as pure Bates cattle.

"Let me take the article on pedigree, in The Farmer of July 21st, and show how easily a writer can build an argument on a rotten foundation. He wastes a page in trying to quash Mr. Fisher, anent Galloway blood in the Shorthorn. He says: 'We are quite familiar with this bit of Shorthorn history.' He calls it a 'hoary tradition,' and then proceeds to demonstrate that it could not have happened, because 'everyone knows, or may know,' that the Galloway is about the most prepotent of all known breeds of animals,' and further on he continues: 'The Galloway and color come out in the offspring with unfailing certainty, and can be seen for two or three generations afterwards.' Now the alloy did not come in through a black Galloway bull, as The Farmer has it, but through a Red Polled Galloway cow, as Rev. Mr. Berry gives it. Galloways at that time were all colors, and a great many of them were horned. What can be thought of a writer who tells breeders to put their thinking caps on and yet did not know that there were Red Galloway cattle?

"Let me take another sentence from the same article. 'It is a recognized fact in American breeding that the longer any particular strain of blood can be traced along a line of recognized superiority, the greater will be its prepotency.' (N. W. F., July 21st.) The following is from a writer who knows this history of the Shorthorns better than anyone else: 'History goes to prove that highly inbred strains tend ultimately to lose the merit which gave rise to their original superiority.' The first sentence is theory, the second is history. It is the top crosses that count. The Clydesdale and Shire breeders admit this, as they recognize grades as pure bred, if they have top crosses. It is admitted among old country breeders that five to seven crosses in a direct line will breed true to type.

"As a general rule, if you breed to a cull you will get a cull, and if the horses shipped into this country are a sample of what we are likely to get in the future, then the sooner we breed our own sires the better for the country.

There are thousands of breeders making a start in the West this year, and the experience of a county (where 20 years ago there was not a registered sire within 50 miles) may be of some benefit. We were fortunate in having some good grade sires. If we believed such teachings as The Farmer has given us this last two numbers, we would simply have rested on our oars, and waited till some one was rich enough to buy a registered sire, but we had been taught in a different school, we went to work with what we had in hand and produced stock that year by year goes to Winnipeg and other shows and wins. Our commercial cattle are spoken of by the most experienced buyer in this Northwest as the best he gets. Now, Farmer, take Josh Billings' advice: 'I never argue again a success. If I see a rattlesnake's head sticking out of a hole, I bear off to the left, and I say "That there hole belongs to that there rattlesnake."'

Answer.—Rancher is evidently "ruffled" because The Farmer does not fall in line with his ideas and commend the Russell Agricultural Society for its independence in offering prizes for unregistered stallions, and not having a leg to stand on, follows the practice of lawyers who, having no case, abuse their opponents. We can stand Rancher's criticism because his own letter is merely a jumble of misstatements and half truths. He says he did not raise the question of registered sires v. grades. His first reason for offering prizes to unregistered stallions raises this question.

Passing over his unwarranted fling at editors and professors, we may say that we need more about breeding in our farm papers here than in the old country, because the great body of our farmers have not had the privilege of living in the old country and learning all about breeding in a practical way. If they were as well posted as Rancher there would be no need of it.

When Rancher begins to draw deductions from certain old country experiences he confuses things that differ and cannot rightly be compared together. Because "old country breeders in the environment and obscurity of their farms worked out those problems of breeding that made them famous," it does not follow that breeders in any county in Canada are to go back a century and travel the same ground over again.

Notice to Threshers.



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25 lb. packages at 10c. per lb.
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These breeders were centuries in evolving a type of cattle suitable for their district. Any beginner in the West can get these types now to begin with, and combined with it the prepotency in type which years of careful breeding have given them. Therefore it is utter folly for men of any county or district to try the slow process of evolving a breed of cattle for themselves in this advanced age.

"There can be no true progress in horse breeding, or any other breeding, without the use of pure bred sires." "After 20 years' use of grade sires you will find yourself where you started." These two sentences trouble Rancher, as they naturally would any one who would like to evolve a new breed of cattle from those he has. But is he willing to take a lifetime to do it, when he can graft the good qualities of any breed to-day on his herd in a few years? True, the breeders of old had to do this. But how many of them made a success of it? History only gives a few names. The rank and file of the farmers of that day didn't do it. The doctrine objected to is a safe one to preach to every day farmers in this country. The reference to Mr. Marr proves nothing, and had Rancher told the whole story he would have said that Mr. Marr bought pampered English cattle and that his experiment was bound, therefore, to be a failure. No, Rancher, those two statements are true. Progress can be made, but true progress to-day is not that of a century ago. In the hands of nine-tenths of our farmers grade stock would not show improvement in 20 years.

Rancher's next point about grade sires being shown at all the leading old country shows is not news to The Farmer. Here again an inference is made that cannot be allowed. These animals that show as grades are every bit as pure bred as those that show in the registered classes. They are not registered, that is the difference, but so far as their good qualities go and their ability to transmit them they are the equal of the others. But it is entirely wrong and misleading in the extreme to use such an argument in favor of grade sires in Canada.

Rancher's reference to Graham Bros.' Hackney stallion, Royal Standard, is another misapplication of the truth and shows how Rancher's ideas are jumbled in an attempt to bolster up a lame case. The writer knows all about this case and has seen this horse in his own stable, as well as in the show ring. The American breeders who had him thrown out did so on a technicality. He is registered in the English Hackney Stud Book and therefore not a grade, even in England, nor was he considered a grade at Chicago. If the writer is correctly informed, the fundamental reason for his going back to England was not for breeding purposes, but for an entirely different object.

The reference to Hubback proves nothing, because we are not to-day building up a new breed. Nor is it right to call him a common grade. In his day there was no herd book or other standard to make him grade or pure bred. Contrary to being simply a "common grade," as Rancher would have us believe, he came from cattle most carefully bred, and represented the best cattle of his day.

Now about that "hoary tradition" re the Galloway blood in the make-up of the Shorthorn. Rancher tries to show "how easily a writer can build an argument on a rotten foundation." He proves it nicely himself. The Farmer never said that a Galloway bull, black, blue, red or any other color, was used as claimed by Rancher. Let Rancher put on his spectacles and his thinking cap, too, and see what The Farmer did say.

His next paragraph has two quotations, one from The Farmer which offends him. One is classed as theory, the second as history. Rancher again needs his spectacles. His quotation from history has the word "inbred" in it. That alters the application. The first quotation does not imply in-breeding. Both are true and do not contradict each other. His closing paragraph contains another untrue inference. This progress made in stock raising and the good name now given to the cattle from Russell county by the most experienced buyer in the Northwest is not due to the use of good grade sires, as Rancher would have us believe. He tells us that it is the top crosses that count. What about the top crosses from the Binscarth herd of Shorthorns which was started within the borders of Russell Co. in May, 1883? It is to the influence of the sires from this and other herds that the best buyers attribute the high quality of the cattle from Russell county, and not to the use of good grade sires.

We would like to hear whereabouts in Russell county Rancher has been hiding his head for the last dozen years. Only two men from that district have ever been heard of outside of it as good horse breeders. D. T. Wilson, the most successful of the two, brings out a string of horses that year after year have had the cream of the draft horse prizes at Winnipeg and Brandon. From the oldest to the youngest, we believe, his horses are all by registered sires. How many horses bred from good grade sires in the same district have ever been seen in an outside show ring? It is high time for Rancher and those of his persuasion to get a rustle on them and show the world the potency and prepotency of the good looking grade.

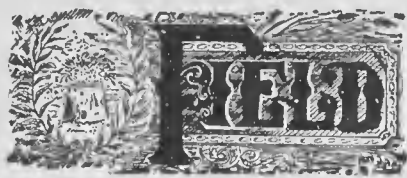
We have devoted a good deal of space to this subject because of its importance. We do not intend to accept Josh Billings' advice, but incline more to follow the reason given by an Irishman for giving a crack at a man sitting in a tent with his head pressed against the canvas. His reason for hitting was that he had been taught whenever he saw a head to hit it.

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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. W. W. Grace's signature is on each box 25c.

PERSONAL—Matrimony (view to) gentlemen should join the British Correspondence Bureau, 154 Ebury Street, London, S. W., England. Particulars free.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.



The Working of the Noxious Weed Ordinance in the Territories.

[A synopsis of the address delivered by T. N. Willing, Chief Weed Inspector, at Agricultural Institute meetings recently held in Southern Alberta, under the auspices of the Local Agricultural Societies and the Territorial Department of Agriculture.]

Mr. Willing referred to the workings of the Noxious Weeds Ordinance and also dealt briefly with the ordinance for the protection of useful birds. He pointed out that great injury had sometimes resulted from a disturbance of the balance of nature by the wholesale slaughter of certain birds intended to keep in check gophers, mice, insects, etc., which when unduly numerous make serious inroads on the products of the farm. It was pointed out that the slow flying hawks and the owls, with the exception

or less poisonous at certain stages of their growth, but these were of minor importance. Mr. Willing made many suggestions as to how poisoning by these plants could be avoided and regarding the treatment of affected animals, and particularly emphasized the need which exists for the investigation of obscure causes of death amongst stock.

The speaker announced that bulletins treating of weeds and their destruction could be procured free upon application to the Department of Agriculture at Regina and that questions asked relative to the names and nature of any plant specimens sent in would be promptly answered by the Department.

Dr. Saunders in the West.

Professor Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, has been west on his annual inspection of the experimental farms, which he found in as promising a condition as ever before in his experience. In Assiniboia he went as far south as Milestone and north to Saskatoon, and so far as he was able to see he thinks the crop of the Territories even better than that of Manitoba. Wherever he went he found the American invasion a conspicuous fact.

Speaking to a representative of The

As Others See Us.

A. Goodfellow, Professor of Agriculture, Kelso, Scotland, gave The Farmer a call recently. He was returning from a trip through the west and was profoundly impressed with the vastness of the country and the great possibilities that lay before it. He spent some time at Oak Lake and Ralphton and thus had an opportunity to study our work and life at close range.

The first thing that he noticed was that we are more advanced in our methods of work and our people more refined than he expected. One thing he noticed about our farm homes which he was afraid would cause trouble some day. This was the slight regard paid to sanitary conditions. On too many homesteads the well was dug in a low place, and frequently this was below the level of the house and outbuildings. Seepage from these would in time find its way to the well and contaminate the water. Then the doctor would be to pay, if not the undertaker as well.

Another thing he noticed was the great regard everyone had for the results of the tests made on the Brandon Experimental Farm by Mr. Bedford. Farmers paid more heed to them than Scotch farmers did to similar experiments in their country.

The Pilot Mound Grain Co., Ltd., has been incorporated. The capital stock is \$10,000. The company will engage in a general grain and elevator business.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. purchased the first ear of this year's wheat that reached the Winnipeg market. It graded No. 1 hard.

The directors of the Strathcona Agricultural Society, in order to level the ground inside the race track, had it broken a couple of years ago. They sowed the ground to oats and seeded it to timothy. Last year they realized \$100 for the oats and this year have sold 26 tons of first-class timothy hay from the 9½ acres. It was sold at \$8 per ton.

S. Larcombe, Birtle, showed a seedling potato at the horticultural show, Winnipeg, which he has developed with a great deal of care. It is a smooth, rather flat, oval, medium-sized potato. It looks well and cooks beautifully, having a dry, mealy flesh that should prove a favorite once introduced to the public. Mr. Larcombe has a quantity of the seedling for sale.

Obstinate Case of Itching Eczema.

Leg and Foot a Mass of Sores That Doctors Could Not Heal—A Thorough and Lasting Cure by

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

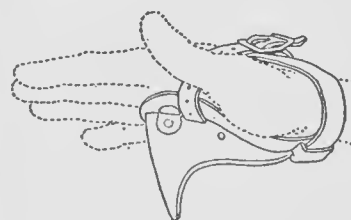
This letter from Tilsonburg, Ont., is an unsolicited testimonial to the extraordinary healing powers of Dr. Chase's Ointment. This is one more example of how this great ointment cures when all other means have failed. There is something almost magical about the way the preparation heals and cures. People who have not used it can scarcely understand how it can be so effective.

Mr. W. D. Johnson, Tilsonburg, Ont., writes; "My father has been entirely cured of a long-standing and obstinate case of eczema by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. His leg and foot were a mass of sores, and he suffered something terrible from stinging and itching. Though he used many remedies, and was treated by one of the best doctors here, he could get no permanent relief until he began the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

This preparation was so cooling and soothing that the very first application brought relief, and it was not long until the leg and foot were perfectly healed and cured. It is a pleasure for him to recommend this ointment because of the great benefit he has derived from it, and he will gladly answer any questions from other sufferers."

Dr. Chase's Ointment is useful in a score of ways. For every irritation or eruption of the skin it affords prompt relief. It heals and soothes wounds, scalds and burns, and has never been equaled as a cure for eczema, salt rheum, tetter, and scald head. Sixty cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmansson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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ARRIVAL OF HARVESTERS FROM THE EASTERN PROVINCES.

of the day flying species, are entirely beneficial and should not be destroyed. In spite of this fact, however, taxidermist shops are found full of such birds. Attention was called to the penalty for such infractions of the ordinance.

Mr. Willing showed specimens of weeds which had been found the most troublesome on the farm and on the range, and discussed the nature of the various plants and the best methods of eradicating them. Those weeds of a poisonous nature which were found most frequently in Alberta were said to be the poisonous camass, the larkspur, the poison parsnip, the yellow bean and the lupine. The last mentioned was only dangerous when the pods contained seed, but if cut at other times it made excellent food for stock.

Poison camass caused the most trouble before coming into bloom and had been very prevalent on some of the sheep ranges this season. Two species of larkspur were growing in the West and had caused numerous deaths amongst cattle in the spring and early summer. Poison parsnip, or water hemlock, was a most deadly poison in the spring time when cattle were apt to get the young shoots in soft, wet places or along the banks of streams. The yellow bean had been a source of trouble, as children sometimes ate the flowers or the seeds from the pods with serious results. Various other plants were more

Farmer, he was very sanguine as to the prospects of improved fruit growing in the West. The advanced hybrids shown at the Winnipeg Horticultural Show are only a forecast of what is possible when the work gets into the best hands. Both flowers and vegetables are already as fine as any that can be found elsewhere, and he was delighted with the profusion and fine quality of the outdoor flowers. Altogether he was delighted with the appearance of the country at large and the signs to be found everywhere of progress and prosperity.

Those who have been south to St. Paul state that the crops on this side of the international boundary line are much superior to those on the south side.

Mrs. C. A. Hawkins, of Moose Jaw, recently brought to that town a sheaf of wheat 5 feet 2 inches high, selected from a 320-acre plot. Some of the heads were 4½ inches long.

The Independent Grain Co. is the name of a new company asking for incorporation with a capital of \$50,000. The applicants are A. Macdonald, T. D. Robinson, A. B. Bethune, R. L. Richardson, all of Winnipeg, and John K. McLennan, of the town of Treherne. The objects of the company are to buy and sell grain.

He was surprised beyond measure to find farmers growing so much wheat and so continuously. We must have a very fertile soil. Still while we have done so well, he thought mixed farming would be much surer and better. Our plan would certainly encourage both insect and vegetable pests. It was too risky, as the whole labor of a year might be lost by a poor crop. He thought we should be able to make good use of our poor wheat and the straw for feeding purposes. He was particularly pleased with brome grass, and felt that it would do great things for this country. He was thoroughly convinced that this was the country for a young man to make a start in.

Crows are known to have a great fondness for anything that glitters. The latest fad they have indulged in is carrying off golf balls. A New Jersey man has been quite a loser in this way.

The two samples of oats shown by S. Larcombe, in connection with the exhibit of vegetables of the Birtle Agricultural Society at the recent show were grown by W. J. Barnes, north of Shoal Lake. One was White Banner and stood 6 feet 6 inches, and the other Black Tartarian, 6 feet, 10 inches. Mr. Barnes drove 16 miles in order to get these samples in time to go with the exhibit.

Our Last Year's Crop.

The crop year of 1901 for Manitoba closed on the last day of August. Within that month 1,894 cars were inspected at Winnipeg, of which 1,668 were wheat. The inspection for the year commencing Sept. 1, 1901, and ending August 31, 1902, are as follows. The two persons years' inspections are given for the sake of comparison:—

WHEAT.			
Crop.	1901.	1900.	1899.
One hard	8,282	1,192	23,288
One northern	18,795	2,208	5,026
Two northern	21,851	4,681	1,958
Three northern	991	110	524
Number 4	160	1
Feed	79	1	44
Rejected one	267	187	682
Rejected two	107	65	425
No grade	2,972	6,390	688
Rejected	64	34	10
Condemned	140	67	80
Total	53,708	14,886	32,725

OATS.			
Crop.	1901.	1900.	1899.
One white	37	7	62
Two white	1,817	70	376
Two mixed	483	13	208
Feed	583	102	70
No grade	73	236	18
Rejected	73	20	20
Condemned	2
Total	3,338	448	763

BARLEY.			
Crop.	1901.	1900.	1899.
No. 3 extra	17	6
No. 3	146	10	50
Feed	115	14	41
No grade	19	4
Rejected	11	2
Total	308	28	102

FLAX.			
Crop.	1901.	1900.	1899.
No. 1	9	1	37
No. 2	91	2	22
Rejected	43	27	14
No grade	3	13
Total	146	43	73
Total cars	57,500	15,405	33,663

Taking the average of the 53,708 cars inspected at 850 bushels, and adding 3,000,000 bushels for wheat ground in the province but not inspected, we may set down for milling and export about 49,000,000 bushels. Add 4,500,000 more for seed, 500,000 for waste and 2,000,000 still lying back in the country, the total for the year would be 56,000,000 bushels.

The December (1901) crop bulletin for Manitoba puts its yield at 50,500,000 bushels and the threshers' returns from the Territories totalled nearly 12,000,000 bushels more. The Nor-West Farmer's estimate was 23.76 bushels per acre for Manitoba or something under 48,000,000. This with the Territorial figures totals under 60,000,000, or 2,500,000 less than the government figures but still 4,000,000 too high for the inspection records. Where has the rest gone?

New Elevators.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. has evidently made up its mind to grow along with the country. In addition to its 60 elevators already in going order, it has the following list of new ones going up or already completed to take in the crop of 1902. Each of them, except the last, is of 30,000 bushels capacity: Arcola, Arnaud, Balgonie, Basswood, Bradwardine, Brookdale, Carnegie, Carlyle, Dunrea, Gilbert Plains, Grandview, Grenfell, Kenton, Lenore, Lyleton, Widnor, Margaret, Oakville, Pense, Sinclair and Willow Range.

The Winnipeg Elevator Co. has this year built new elevators at the following points: Mariapolis, Darlingford, Crystal Lake, Mather, Gainsboro, Frobisher, Milestone, Yellow Grass, Belle Plaine and Grand Coulee, and have under construction, at the present time, elevators at Burrows, Pendennis, Wheatland, Bradwardine, Kenton and Lenore, making sixteen in all. They may make out the full twenty before the season closes.

The Northern Elevator Co. has already completed elevators at Yorkton, Basswood, Rapid City, Pipestone, Bin-scarth, Strathclair, Letellier and Somerset. The material is also ready for others on the Forest extension.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Co. has this year put up half a dozen new

elevators. They are at Waskada, Goodlands, Weyburn, McLean, Kenton and Lenore. This company has paid great attention to the perfecting of its cleaning arrangements at the Keewatin mill. Its equipment there is fit to clean in the very best manner 24,000 bushels in 24 hours.

The Dominion Elevator Co. has contented itself with the improvement of its present facilities and the erection of new elevators at Letellier and Altamont.

Commissioner Castle's office shows a long list of loading platforms ordered, a good many of them being already erected. Of elevator space registered for use this crop season the record is still very incomplete. Last year the total space licensed was 23,000,000 bushels, including terminals. This year's erections and extensions should make a considerable increase to that amount.

Brandon Horticultural Show.

The horticultural and forestry exhibition in the Brandon city hall, on August 21st and 22nd, was the best in the history of the Brandon society. The hall was fitted up with long tables and on these were placed a display of flowers, fruits and vegetables that proved an eye-opener to visitors. Many beautiful flowers and plants were shown. Several rare tropical plants attracted a good deal of attention. The display of

Cutting reveals the fact that in some of the lower places drowning in the spring killed out the young plants to an extent which leaves the crop a thin one, while the breaking down of many fields of wheat has prevented the heads from filling as well as they should. The greatest part of the crop, however, stood up in the field very satisfactorily, and promises to yield very well when put through the threshers.

In a good many places in Manitoba the oat crop has rusted a good deal within the past two weeks, but the earlier sown pieces promise to give a good yield.

Work is further advanced in the southeastern and south central parts of Manitoba than is the case farther west or north. Grain was received at a few of the elevators in Southern Manitoba about the 2nd or 3rd inst.

In all parts of the country the demand is for more men, and between the heavy work of both stacking and threshing which the handling of a crop like this one involves, it is going to be a pretty ticklish problem for many of the threshers to secure anything like full gangs. During this season a large number of new machines have been purchased, and this increase in the number of outfits of men needed will probably be a good deal greater than is generally supposed.

So far the weather has been very satisfactory, and if it continues at all well for the next three weeks, even the short-

Miss E. Fowler, Headingly, showed a plate of crab apples of a lovely red color, at the horticultural show at Winnipeg, which Professor Saunders thought the finest in the show. He said he would willingly drive to Headingly to see it if he had time.

By way of contrast to the excellent harvest conditions enjoyed in Manitoba, word comes from St. Paul that wheat, oats and flax are rotting in the stook, and that corn will not likely mature owing to heavy rains. Heavy rains have also fallen in Minnesota and the Dakotas, causing the grain to sprout in places. Late sown flax will not mature before frost, and if the wet weather continues corn will be fit only for fodder. The loss is expected to amount to 25%.

James Davidson, Cypress River, in preparation for threshing, has constructed six portable elevators. They are made of shiplap on a frame of 2x4 scantling, with a roof of wood, and will hold about 600 bushels each. These granaries will save the work of eight men and eight teams which would otherwise be required to draw the wheat during threshing, when teams are so difficult to obtain. Later on Mr. Davidson will be able to draw out the wheat with his own teams at a time convenient to himself. For convenience in drawing them around, the elevators are placed on skids.



TURNING OVER 16 ACRES PER DAY ON ERNEST GUILLEMIN'S FARM, 20 MILES WEST OF ARCOLA, ASSA.

Between 600 and 700 acres have been broken this year.

vegetables was excellent and that of fruits a surprise as to the possibilities of the province.

The display from the Experimental Farm was a special feature of the show. Besides a great variety of flowers, which were all grown on the farm, there were specimens of a large number of vegetables and garden produce.

During two evenings of the show there was a pronounced concert at which local talent rendered excellent programmes.

The Brandon Horticultural Society is doing a good work in encouraging the growth of and a love for flowers, shrubs and trees around the homes of the town and deserve every encouragement.

The garden contest was a very interesting one and on the second evening Dr. McInnis announced that in the farmers' class Mr. Lawson and Mr. Henderson were a tie for first place.

Harvesting and Threshing.

The latest reports from various parts of the country in regard to harvesting conditions indicate that very nearly all of the wheat crop has been got into the stook in excellent shape. No accounts of any extended damage by frost have been received, although the mercury has once or twice dropped to the freezing point or below.

age of men will not prevent most of the crop being got into stack in good shape.

Summer and Fall Fairs.

Macleod	Sept. 9-10.
London	Sept. 12-20.
Little Cut Arm and Qu'Appelle	Sept. 24.
(Esterhaz)	Sept. 24-25.
Stonewall	Sept. 23-26.
N. Dakota State Fair (Mandan)	Sept. 26-27.
Maple Creek	Sept. 26-27.
Argyle, Woodlands & Woonona, at	Sept. 26.
Woodlands	Sept. 27.
Pheasant Forks	Sept. 29-30.
Grenfell	Sept. 30.
Saltcoats	Sept. 30-Oct. 1.
Medicine Hat	Sept. 30-Oct. 1.
Sheep Show and Auction Sale (Medicine Hat)	Sept. 30-Oct. 3.
New Westminster, B.C.	Sept. 30-Oct. 3.
Whitewood	Oct. 1.
Meadow Lea	Oct. 1-2.
Selkirk	Oct. 1-2.
Springfield	Oct. 1-2.
Churchbridge	Oct. 2.
Swan Lake	Oct. 2.
Cartwright	Oct. 2-3.
Innisfail	Oct. 3.
Pincher Creek	Oct. 3.
Fairmeade	Oct. 3.
Balduf	Oct. 3-4.
Olds	Oct. 4.
Carlyle or Arcola	Oct. 6.
Russell	Oct. 7.
Lethbridge	Oct. 7-8.
Kildonan and St. Paul's	Oct. 7-8.
Headingly	Oct. 9.
Victoria, B.C.	Oct. 7-10.
Cernduff	Oct. 8.
Eikhorn	Oct. 8-9.
Carman	Oct. 9-10.
Oak Lake	Oct. 10.
Macgregor	Oct. 14.
Int. Live Stock Exposition, Chicago	Dec. 1-6.

FARM HANDS

Mr. R. Adamson, of the Department of Immigration, will leave for the old country about the 27th of September for the purpose of bringing out a number of farm hands who will enter for a year's engagement with farmers in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. The wages will be \$200, with board and lodging, to thoroughly experienced men, and the following standard has been adopted for such men, viz.:—They must be between 20 and 30 years of age, of good physique, in good health, accustomed to working horses and general farm work, and with some knowledge of the care of stock; and they are required to send to Mr. Adamson a certificate to that effect from the farmer by whom they have been recently employed, and also as to their character and habits. Applications for men, accompanied by \$25 on account of passage money, which will be deducted from first three months' wages, may be mailed to the undersigned. The men will arrive in Manitoba about 22nd December.

That the men whom Mr. Adamson brought out on previous occasions are proving satisfactory to their employers is shown by the fact that there is already a large number of applicants at this office for men to arrive in December.

J. OBED SMITH,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.
Mention The Nor-West Farmer.

Southern Alberta.

From a Woman's Standpoint by Zina Y. Card Cardston.

It is a good thing to be in love with your own country, your own home and surroundings. For the last fifteen years my interest has been centred here, and I am deeply imbued with the sentiment that *our locality* is just a little better than any other part of this boundless, inexhaustible, little known and much less appreciated section of the country.

Mixed farming, cattle raising, also poultry and pigs, together with raising of the most excellent vegetables ever eaten, constitute our principal occupations.

What the change meant to me was only a repetition of what it has been to many ladies from large cities, "like living in another world." All kinds of work must be undertaken, though in the midst of all kinds of circumstances; this was my feeling when I first became "a stranger in a strange land." I had found tent life most charming when going with large parties into the rocky fastnesses of Utah, for a week or two, but tenting with three square meals a day, butter to make, washing and ironing to be done, children to make and mend for, with many travellers, who were most welcome, but who must be made comfortable within our small quarters, all brought a train of experience that certainly developed and tried our skill in many new directions; temper and muscle also received their due trials in proportion. But ladies are always "angelic" when young and "saintly" when old (or ought to be). So we plod on and taking a broad view of our condition, I see we have far more to be thankful for than to grieve over.

Fifteen years ago eight families settled on Lee's Creek, on the southern boundary of the Blood Indian reserve, forming one small hamlet, plowing five acres of the prairie sod and subduing the natural vegetation, a few small bushels of grain were raised. This, together with our labors, convinced us of what the now Lethbridge district could be formed into. To-day we have ten settlements, about 4,000 inhabitants, and thousands of acres of this, the greatest among great grain and cattle producing countries, under the controlling and leading hand of the farmer.

At this writing the whole of this Southern Alberta is one waving green, beautiful carpet of grass and grain, checkered with lakes of crystal water, thus forming a picture of pictures. Where? Right here in Southern Alberta. To put the finishing touch on this picture we must have trees. To this end we are working at present. Our gracious government has very kindly supplied the applicants with an abundance of trees and shrubs, which, because of the recent rains and storms, have grown beyond our expectations, and to-day bid fair to make a change in the undulating prairie. This, together with the most excellent atmosphere, very good soil, the aforementioned health and wealth providing conveniences, a goodly number of *working* citizens, and a gracious government, points to a land of our own, health, wealth and prosperity.

The British Crop Outlook.

The conditions of the British grain crop contrasts strikingly with the golden promise of our own. The County Gentleman says, under date of August 23rd: "Bad as the summer has been in England, it has been even worse in Scotland and Ireland, and the heavy rains of the past week have not improved matters. As far as Scotland is concerned, the season is said to be the most unfavorable since 1879. Every crop on the farm is weeks behind the normal state of development at this time of the year, and this to many of the later districts really means no harvest at all. In the earliest localities on the Eastern seaboard, the grain harvest will be at least a month later than last year, the middle of September being

mentioned as the probable date of making a start, and inland the difference will be still more pronounced. It is already certain that October will be the chief harvesting month north of the Border, and that in the high-lying inland parts much of the oat crop will not ripen sufficiently to be suitable either for seed or meal. The root crops are also backward, but usually healthy and vigorous."

Young Folks' Prize Competitions.

The secretary of the Northwest (Canada) Entomological Society has sent us the following account of the prizes to be offered by the society for collections of insects and plants at the next annual meeting. Competition is open to the boys and girls of all the Territories:—

INSECTS.

1. For best collection of injurious and beneficial insects there will be given a prize of \$1.50 or a standard book on insects, or apparatus.

2. For best collection of general insects, \$1, or book.

PLANTS.

1. For best collection of pressed plants in which noxious weeds and grasses and their characteristics must be a feature. The prize will be \$1.50.

2. For best general collection of plants, \$1.

RULES.

The exhibits must be on hand at Calgary one clear day before date of the annual meeting of the Society. The date and place in Calgary will be duly



GETTING READY TO HARVEST NORTHERN ALBERTA OATS.

announced in the papers, and will probably not be later than the first week in November. No entry or other fee will be charged to the exhibitors, but they will, of course, forward their exhibits at their own expense, and if desired to be returned to be also at their own expense, except in the event of the judges deciding that any exhibits are worthy of honorable mention, in which event such exhibits will be returned, if desired, free of expense. Any exhibit which takes a prize will be returned, if desired, free of expense.

The insects must be carefully mounted on pins and spread as well as possible, and where possible also named, and the characters of those that are injurious or beneficial must be distinctly specified (if known) e. g. under "cutworm," moths, after the name should be a note, "Caterpillar destroys young cabbages," and under "tiger" beetles should be a note, "Devours cutworms," and so with regard to other insects (mosquitoes, dragon flies, etc.)

As the object of these competitions is to spread a knowledge and liking for insects among the young people, the judges will, before returning the exhibits, but *after* the prizes have been awarded, rectify as far as possible any omission or errors in names or in characteristics assigned to any of the insects for future guidance of the young student.

The plants should be mounted on separate sheets of paper, 10 in. by 15 in. (white building paper will do excellently), and preference will be given to the

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exhibit which shows best their life growth, e. g., the entire stage of the plant, ripe seeds, young plant, roots, etc. A plant is not really complete without the root. The root is in many cases as important as the seeds. The root of the Canada thistle differs from that of the prairie thistle, couch grass from Indian grass, etc.

Where the exhibit includes grasses, their names, locality of growth (whether shade, hillside, sandy soil, swamp, etc.), date of flowering and seeding, and the value or otherwise for forage, will all be favorable features.

As in the case of insects, the judges will, after the prizes are awarded, rectify any omissions or errors as far as possible before the exhibits are returned.

Intending exhibitors in both classes are requested to notify the secretary of the society, Percy B. Gregson, Waghorn, Alta., by not later than the end of September. Should any collectors feel they are too late, or their collection too small, they are nevertheless requested to send it in, as they will then be in better shape for competing next year.

The Importance of a Clean Boiler.

It is very important that the boiler be kept clean. To raise steam from cold water to a working pressure of 90 lbs. the water must be heated to a temperature of 320 degs. F. This may be done by heating the external surface to a temperature of 325 degs. F. If the boiler has $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch scale on the heating surface the external surfaces must be heated to a temperature of 400 degs. F. It is common to see half an inch of scale on the surfaces of farm engine boilers,

and to heat water so as to obtain 90 lbs. steam pressure we must heat the external surface to about 700 degs. F. Even if heated to only 600 degs. F., iron becomes brittle, something like cast iron. Then the boiler is no longer safe. If the boiler has bad scales use a reliable boiler compound, as may be purchased from any reliable firm that deals in steam engine supplies.

To prevent explosion keep everything clean about the boiler and engine; have steam and water gauges examined often; have the safety-valve in good order, and have it attached directly to the boiler, and on the highest part, as on top of the dome. Never fire too hard, and keep the engine as level as possible.

The Territorial Grain Growers' Association is appointing a salaried representative to look after its interests.

The new elevator company, of Saint Paul, Minn., have started the erection of a new elevator at Elgin, Man.

George Sharp, of Kenlis, has a growth of wheat, the heads of which are 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, the straw being 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet long.

The Birtle Eye-Witness predicts that inside of another couple of years the rural summer fairs will be a thing of the past.

J. W. Knittel & Co. is the name of a new firm that has arranged to purchase and continue the business of the Boissevain roller mills.

The Cypress E. D. No. 2 and Killarney E. D. No. 2 Agricultural Societies are uniting to hold a joint exhibition at Baldur on October 3 and 4.

James Glennie, Longburn, Manitoba, writes: "The crops around here are the heaviest, most tangled and hardest to harvest I have seen in ten years."

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The Value of Humus.

The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has issued the following bulletin on the value of humus in the soil. It contains information which every Western farmer should ponder. Although the growing of clover has not proved a success as yet in the West, still a correct statement of what it will do for the land will be of interest to everyone. Other legumes can be grown successfully and a more complete knowledge of their values as soil improvers might lead to a freer use of them. The bulletin is as follows:—

Too much importance cannot be given to the value of humus in the growth of crops and in the maintenance of soil fertility. It is the natural storehouse and keeper of nitrogen in the soil, which is the most expensive of all plant foods when it becomes necessary to purchase it in the form of commercial fertilizers. Humus furnishes the food upon which the soil micro-organisms live, and which by their life functions convert its organic nitrogen into nitrates. It possesses considerable amounts of the mineral food constituents. These, in the further decomposition of the humus—a process continually going on in summer—are liberated in forms available to growing crops, and from recent experiments and research by Professor Shutt, chemist, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, there is reason to believe that the mineral humates furnish a large proportion of the potash, lime, and so on, used by crops. Then humus serves to increase the absorptive and retentive power of soil for moisture. It regulates and protects against extremes of soil temperature. It opens up and mellowes heavy soils. It serves to materially diminish the loss of fertilizing elements by drainage, and thus permanently improves light soils in the best way. Thus it is evident that humus should be regarded as a soil component of a very high order.

The relation of humus content to nitrogen present in soils of similar meteorological conditions is practically constant. It has been noticed, too, that the amount of humus gives an excellent though not an infallible indication of the amount of organic nitrogen possessed by the soil. It has also been observed that as the humus disappears the nitrogen goes with it. Exposing the soil to the air, as by our ordinary methods of farming with the plow, harrow, and so on, tends to dissipate the humus, and, as a natural consequence, to decrease the nitrogen. Soils growing grain exclusively every year lose more nitrogen by this humus oxidation than is removed in the crop, and this loss is greatest in those soils which are richest in nitrogen. Experiments at the Minnesota Experiment Station showed that for every 25 pounds of nitrogen absorbed by the crop, grain following grain for a number of years, 146 pounds of nitrogen were lost, due to oxidation of organic matter.

These are facts that are of the utmost importance and worthy of study by farmers in Canada not only in the older provinces, but also in those western areas which are overlaid by phenomenally fine soils. During the past thirteen years a great many Canadian soils, both virgin and cultivated, have been examined in the laboratories of our experimental farms. The soils thus examined have been representative of large areas in every province in the Dominion. Judged by the standards accepted by agricultural chemists many soils in Canada proved fully as rich in plant food as the most fertile soils of any part of the world, particularly those soils in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and the analyses by Professor Shutt have proved equal to the renowned black soil of Russia. In all the other provinces there are virgin soils of more than average fertility, comparing most favorably with those of other countries.

The ascertained amount of plant food contained in an acre of soil taken to a depth of 8 inches, a quantity that would weigh about 2,500,000 pounds, Professor Shutt estimates, from laboratorial experiments to be, in our rich soils, from 10,000 to 20,000 pounds of nitrogen, from 15,000 to 25,000 pounds of potash, and

from 5,000 to 10,000 pounds of phosphoric acid. Similarly in soils of good average fertility he has found from 2,500 to 5,000 pounds of nitrogen, from 5,500 to 11,000 pounds of potash, and from 3,500 to 6,000 pounds of phosphoric acid.

While these vast stores of plant food are truly present, only a very small percentage of them is immediately available to plants, otherwise soils might soon become exhausted by the leaching of the food constituents below the reach of roots, and by the selfish practices of farmers who would return nothing to the soil in the form of manure. One of the chief functions of our mechanical processes for cultivating the soil is to hasten the conversion of inert material into these more valuable compounds already referred to. The principal object in applying manures and fertilizers is to add to this store of available plant food. The quantity of soluble food so added is insignificant compared with that which is already present in an insoluble state, but the increased yields resulting fully demonstrate that a soil's productiveness should be measured by the amounts of its plant food which are more or less available, rather than by the amounts of that shown by chemical analysis in which strong mineral acids are employed. This view cannot be unduly emphasized, for it explains in a large degree the value of the clover crop as a fertilizer.

The legumes, of which clover is a prominent member, have a source for their nitrogen other than and additional to that present in the soil. The careful researches of Hellriegel, Wilfarth, and other chemists, and the experiments at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, have shown that the legumes obtain nitrogen from the air existing in the interstices between the soil particles through the agency of certain micro-organisms present in the soil. These bacteria attach themselves to the roots of the growing clover or other legume and form thereon nodules or tubercles. These nodules, swarming with their countless inhabitants, are to be found in sizes varying from a pin's head to a pea, and frequently scattered in vast numbers over the roots of the legume. When they are absent the clover, as regards its nitrogenous food, is in the same category as other plants. The nitrogen elaborated by these microbes is passed on to the host plant and it is there built up into the usual nitrogenous compounds of the tissues of the roots, stem and leaves. These facts represent the most important discovery in agricultural science of the nineteenth century.

The chief value of green manuring, or the system of plowing under a growing crop of clover, lies in the addition of nitrogen otherwise unobtainable. By the subsequent decay in the soil of the turned-under clover this nitrogen is set free, and converted by nitrification into available food for future crops or grain, fruit trees, roots, and the like. The growth and harvesting of the nitrogen consuming plants, such as our grains,


leave the soil poorer in nitrogen; the growth of clover and other legumes, even when the crop has been harvested and the roots only left, leaves the soil invariably richer in that constituent. There are other advantages though of lesser importance accruing from this method. Humus in large amounts is formed in the soil from the organic matter of the clover. In addition to the functions of manuring with clover there is the mechanical as well as the chemical improvement of the soil, the addition of food materials, and the encouragement of microbial life within the soil. Then, too, considerable amounts of potash, phosphoric acid, and lime are absorbed and built up into its tissues during the growth of clover. These in part are obtained from depths of the soil not reached by the roots of other farm crops; therefore, the turned-under clover crops can be considered as adding largely to the mineral supply of the superficial soil layer. The feature specially worthy of note, though, in this connection is that this mineral food now offered as humates for the use of succeeding crops is much more available than before the clover appropriated it, it has practically been already digested, and is, therefore, more easy of assimilation. To these benefits must be added the good work that clover does as a "catch" crop, preventing the loss of soluble nitrates and other plant food through the leaching action of fall rains.

Since the spring of 1893 systematic investigatory work to determine the fertilizing value of the clover crop has been prosecuted on the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, under the direction of Dr. W. Saunders, and experiments on the branch farms were started some 3 years later. In most of these trials the clover has been sown with grain, wheat or barley, in the spring, and this has always resulted in a good stand of clover before the close of the season, as it grows rapidly after the grain is harvested. If the land is intended for grain the plowing under of the clover is done late in the autumn; if a crop of potatoes or Indian corn is to be grown the next season the clover is left till the following spring, when about the second or third week in May the clover will be quite heavy and furnish a large amount of material for turning under.

It may be urged that the burying of a crop of clover is waste. This in a measure may be true if the farmer has sufficient stock to consume it, for by feeding it there is the opportunity of converting a part into high-priced animal products and returning to the soil practically 75 per cent. of the fertilizing elements of the crop in the waste product of the animal economy. As nearly one-half of the fertilizing value of clover is in the roots, if even the crop be harvested and sold off, there is still a large addition to the soil's store of available plant food, and the land is considerably enriched.

If it behooves the Western farmer, who has tilled but for a quarter of a

century one of the most fertile soils of the world, to pay attention to the restoration of the nitrogen, humus, and available mineral food, how much more important is this subject to the farmers of Eastern Canada, where for the most part the soil has been much longer tilled, and where originally it was not of that extreme richness to be found in the Northwest. The average yield in all our Eastern provinces would be considerably increased by the more extensive and regular growth of one of the legumes. Of improved methods based upon scientific truths that the experimental farm system has been instrumental in introducing, none give better promise of fruitful results than that which exemplifies the value of humus for the enrichment of farming lands.



The Coldest Corner

is not too cold to be quickly heated with a "Sunshine" Furnace.

No other heater will extract so much heat from the same amount of fuel, and few others have dampers to which the fire is so obedient.

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is simple to operate, easy to clean, needs very little attention, has self-acting gas dampers, and is in every way a modern heater.

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JOSEPH STRATFORD, General Manager.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Provincial Horticultural Show.

The show just held in the Auditorium at Winnipeg was one that its directors might well be proud of. The lateness of the season was rather unfavorable to the quality of the vegetables shown, and native apples, a fruit in which many amateurs take a special interest, were not so well advanced as at last year's exhibition, but with this exception the show was in every way a great improvement on the best of its predecessors. The hall being fitted up as a summer theatre was not so well lighted as to do full justice to the more delicately tinted flowers, but as an evening display under the brilliant glow of the electric light the effect was superb. Of course, a considerable part of the exhibits were from the city and its vicinity, but some very excellent collections were shown by country competitors.

One of the most conspicuous parts of the whole show was that contributed by the government of British Columbia. The whole of the fruit growing districts of that province were represented, and there was a late arrival of fruit from the Dominion Government Farm at Agassiz. The total exhibit made about six tons of the special fruit products of the western province, under the management of R. M. Palmer and J. C. Metcalf, president of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association. Apples made up the greater proportion of this choice exhibit. Many of these apples are large, such cooking apples as Lord Suffield being of great size and good quality. Peaches, cherries, plums and pears of luscious quality were also shown. Vancouver Island, the numerous fruit-growing points along the Fraser river, and the Okanagan valley all had due representation. Fruit packing, one of the coming industries of the Pacific slope, is as yet a very new thing, but it is expected that from the Coldstream ranch, owned by Lord Aberdeen, between 30 and 40 cars of apples will this fall be shipped out to the Upper Columbia and as far east as Calgary.

This splendid collection was set out on the stage, round which it could be seen to great advantage, and as a piece of first-class advertising for British Columbia it could scarcely be beaten. We may make special mention of the heavily laden twigs of plums and cherries, so profuse in their fruitfulness that it was difficult to convince some people that it was Nature's own work and not "stuck on."

Though the reputation of Manitoba is not likely to be much indebted to its apple orchard for some years to come, still there was a capital display made by local amateurs of apples, crabs and smaller fruit. A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, had as usual the largest display, but was closely followed by Thos. Frankland, Stonewall, who was able to show a native seedling that ought to make its mark in the future orchards of Manitoba. All prize-winning apples came from outside points. Stevenson had three good hybrids, beating the Stonewall man, who brought in about a dozen. The Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, sent in a collection of hybrids, some of them of a very promising quality.

Among the visitors at the show was Director Saunders, who took special interest in the fruit exhibit, having very sanguine anticipations of the possibility of improvement along this line. Another very pleasing exhibit in fruit was made by the Jewel Nursery Co., of Minnesota. It included the Wealthy, Duchess and others found prolific and hardy in Southern Minnesota and likely to work their way northward. The great advance made in this State of late years, in apple culture especially, gives much encouragement to further north workers in the same field.

Given a fair chance, Manitoba cannot be beaten in vegetable production, but this has been a very backward season for vegetables, and the present time is too much taken up with field work for any but staunch enthusiasts to devote any time to vegetable display. Nevertheless, there was one good collection all the way from Edmonton. The Birtle Agricultural Society gets credit in the prize list for a very excellent collection made up almost entirely from his own

garden by S. Larcombe. It had an edging of oats 6 ft. 6 in. high. With a second collection of vegetables he also took 1st; C. J. Thomson, Virden, 2d; J. Cartmell, Westbourne, 3rd. Portage la Prairie and Selkirk made good showings and both could do better next year. One noteworthy item in the Larcombe collection was a fine seedling potato. He also had very fine cucumbers.

Another very successful competitor in vegetables was T. E. Knowles, of Emerson, who had four firsts and four seconds in very warm company. Of course, the city gardeners had a very large and well-merited share of the honors. Lay Bros. had both flowers and vegetables in profusion and stand high upon the prize list. Thos. McIntosh and Victor Mager scored heavily. The Prizetaker onions of John Stoney and Victor Mager were very large. The prize lists in this and all the other classes were framed so as to give a fair chance to every variety of excellence, and the total exhibit was, for so late a season, of great excellence.

The floral display was a treat both for quantity and quality. In the professional class R. Alston had several choice exhibits, but in the general collection was very closely pushed by the stands supplied by Fort Rouge and H. E. Philpott. The city parks board had perhaps the finest stand of pot plants in the show, but they were not entered for competition. The stand of cut flowers from the city gardens was also very large and of fine quality.

Professor Baird had a very choice stand of gladioli. It would be impossible within reasonable limits to enumerate the apparently endless varieties of cut flowers with which the stands provided for them were absolutely overcrowded. The backwardness of the season which modified the success of vegetable life, seems to have done no harm to the flowers. The quality and quantity of cut flowers, annual and perennial, could hardly be surpassed anywhere, but as already remarked the midday light only gives a partial idea of their variety and beauty. For stand 10 ft. square of flower and foliage plants, R. Alston had 1st, but was hard pushed by a very choice assortment from the Fort Rouge greenhouse. In collections Alston had it almost all his own way, and he also had a very fine table of floral decorations, Fort Rouge a good second.

For cut flowers, professional class, the honors were pretty widely distributed, and the same might be said for amateurs. This part of the exhibit was very much overcrowded and set in very poor light, consequently its great merit was only partially realized by many of the visitors.

Blackwood Bros. had a very neat stand showing manufactured pickles and the varieties of vegetables supplied by the Winnipeg market gardeners used in their make-up. This promises to be one of the rapidly expanding industries of which Winnipeg is the natural centre.

Altogether the society has good reason to be gratified by the interest taken in its show not only by competitors near home but by those from a distance, who did much to give it a really provincial character and made some most creditable exhibits, as the prize lists show.

APPLES.

Collection of apples, exclusive of hybrids and crabs—1 A. P. Stevenson, Nelson; 2 Thomas Frankland, Stonewall.

Collection of crabs—1 Stevenson, 2 Frankland, 3 Miss E. Fowler, Headingly.

Collection of hybrids—1 Stevenson, 2 Frankland, 3 Miss Fowler.

Best seedling apple grown from seed in Manitoba or N. W. T.; at least four specimens of the fruit must be shown—1 Frankland, 2 Stevenson.

Best plate (6) Wealthy—Stevenson. Best plate (6) Duchess—1 W. L. Lyall, Portage la Prairie; 2 Frankland.

Best plate (6) Hibernia—1 Stevenson, 2 Frankland.

Best plate (6) other named standard—1 Stevenson, 2 Frankland.

Best plate (12) Transcendent crab—1 Stevenson, 2 Lyall.

Best plate (12) Hyslop crab—1 J. W. Thomson, Portage la Prairie; 2 Lyall.

Best plate (12) Yellow Siberian crab—1 Mrs. W. W. Miller; 2 J. W. Thompson.

Best plate (12) other named crab—1 Stevenson; 2 Frankland.

PLUMS.

Collection named varieties—1 Stevenson. Collection native plums—1 Lay Bros., Fern-ton; 2 Frankland.

Plate (12) Cheney—1 Stevenson, 2 Frankland.

Plate (12) Forest Garden—1 Stevenson. Plate (12) other named variety—1 Stevenson, 2 Frankland.

SMALL FRUITS.

Collection of cultivated fruits, excluding apples and plums—1 R. Alston, Winnipeg; 2 Mrs. Bacon; 3 Mrs. G. Mitchell, Winnipeg.

Collection of wild or native fruits—1 Lay Bros.; 2 D. W. Buchanan, Winnipeg.

Pint black currants—1 Stevenson, 2 Wm. Bell, Winnipeg.

Pint red currants—1 Miss E. Fowler, 2 Alston.

Pint white currants—1 Fowler, 2 Alston.

Pint gooseberries—1 S. Larcombe, Birtle; 2 Bacon.

Pint red raspberries—1 Alston, 2 W. H. Tomlin, Klildonan.

Extra yellow raspberries—1 Alston.

PICKLES AND PRESERVES.

Collection preserved cultivated fruits—1 J. A. Ovas, Winnipeg; 2 Miss E. Fowler, 3 Mrs. J. Simpson, Stonewall.

Collection preserved wild fruits—1 Mrs. Busbnell, 2 Josiah Gately, Austin; 3 Fowler.

Collection jellies—1 W. C. Hall, Headingly; 2 Buchanan, 3 Gately.

Quart raspberry vinegar—1 Fowler, 2 Mrs. A. Brown, Winnipeg.

Quart wine made from any fruit or vegetable—1 Fowler, 2 W. C. Hall.

Quart pickles, mixed vegetable—1 Fowler, 2 Lay Bros.

Quart chili sauce—1 John Caldwell, Virden.

Quart pickles, cabbage—1 Caldwell, 2 Mrs. Busbnell.

Quart pickles, cauliflower—1 Victor Mager, 2 Mrs. Busbnell.

Quart pickles, cucumber—1 Mrs. J. Simpson.

Quart pickles, tomato—1 Mrs. Busbnell.

Quart sauerkraut—1 V. Mager, St. Boniface.

Extra, one pint maple syrup, native maple—highly commended, Joseph Pillard, St. Norbert.

VEGETABLES.

Collection of vegetables, number and variety, quality, size and tasteful arrangement to be considered—1 Lay Bros., 2 T. McIntosh, Winnipeg; 3 Mager.

Six beets, long—1 Lay Bros., 2 Mrs. Busbnell.

Six beets, turnip—1 J. Barrett, Winnipeg; 2 McIntosh.

Two kale—1 McIntosh, 2 T. W. Knowles, Emerson.

Two cabbage, drumhead—1 McIntosh, 2 J. Stoney, Winnipeg.

Two cabbage, conical—1 Donald Ross, Edmonton; 2 W. H. Tomlin.

Two cabbage, round—1 Knowles, 2 Stoney.

Two cabbage, Savoy—1 W. T. McIntosh, Winnipeg.

Two cabbage, red—1 McIntosh, 2 G. T. Chpman, St. James.

Six carrots, short—1 W. T. McIntosh; 2 Lay Bros.

Six carrots, intermediate (half long)—1 T. McIntosh, 2 Sam. F. Roberts, Selkirk.

Two cauliflower—1 Tomlin, 2 Stoney.

Six celery, white plume—1 Lay Bros.; 2 John Riddle, Winnipeg.

Six celery, pink—1 T. McIntosh, 2 John Riddle.

Six celery, other variety—1 W. H. Fielding, St. James.

Six corn, early Cory—1 W. T. McIntosh, 2 Lay Bros.

Six corn, other sweet variety—1 Lay Bros., 2 Chapman.

Six corn, squaw—1 Chapman.

Three cucumber, long green (English)—1 Mager, 2 Knowles.

Quart gherkins—1 W. T. McIntosh, 2 Lay Bros.

Three egg plant—1 T. McIntosh, 2 Chapman.

Three lettuce, heading—1 Riddle, 2 Chapman.

Three lettuce, cos—1 Riddle, 2 Fielding.

Three lettuce, leaf—1 Chapman, 2 Mager.

Twelve onions, yellow globe Danvers—1 S. F. Roberts, Selkirk; 2 Lay Bros.

Twelve onions, giant prize taker—1 Stoney, 2 Mager.

Twelve onions, red Wettersfield—1 Lay Bros., 2 T. McIntosh.

Twelve onions, white Portugal—1 T. McIntosh, 2 Lay Bros.

Quart pickling onions—1 T. McIntosh, 2 W. T. McIntosh.

Twelve leeks—1 T. McIntosh, 2 W. T. McIntosh.

One stalk Brussels sprouts—1 T. McIntosh, 2 W. T. McIntosh.

Peas in pod, two quarts—1 Fielding, 2 Barrett.

Beans in pod, two quarts—1 Mager, 2 W. T. McIntosh.

Six peppers—1 Mager, 2 Lay Bros.

One bunch salsify—1 Lay Bros., 2 T. McIntosh.

Six parsnips, long—1 Lay Bros., 2 Chapman.

Six parsnips, short, hollow crown—1 T. McIntosh, 2 Lay Bros.

Six parsnips, short, student—1 Fielding, 2 Lay Bros.

One peck potatoes, bovee—1 W. T. McIntosh, 2 Lay Bros.

One peck potatoes, early Ohio—1 Tomlin, 2 Mrs. L. Mann.

One peck potatoes, early rose—1 Lay Bros., 2 Knowles.

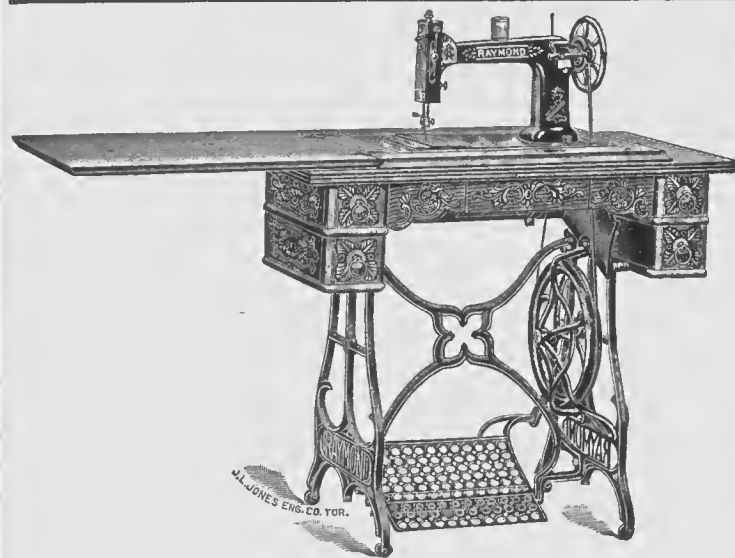
One peck potatoes, early Puritan—1 W. C. Hall, 2 Roberts.

One peck potatoes, Burpee's extra early—1 Tomlin.

One peck potatoes, other named variety—1 W. T. McIntosh, 2 Tomlin.

Six radish, winter variety—1 T. McIntosh, 2 W. T. McIntosh.

HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY A PLEASURE.



The Raymond SEWING MACHINE

The Raymond is taking the lead as a family sewing machine, which is proved by the increasing demand for them. **No better machine made.** It runs faster. It runs easier. The sewing machine that does not fail to stand a test.

Fitted with ball bearings makes it the lightest running.

Noiseless—its bearings are so perfectly adjusted.

See the Raymond before buying a machine. Agents in every district.

JOS. A. MERRICK, 117 Bannatyne St. East,
WINNIPEG.
Made by **RAYMOND MANUFACTURING CO.,** of Guelph, Ont.
The oldest sewing machine makers in Canada.

Twelve radish, summer variety—1 Barrett, 2 Riddle.
Two squash, Hubbard—1 Knowles, 2 Stoney.
Two squash, winter variety—1 Lay Bros.
Two squash, summer variety—1 Chapman, 2 Knowles.
Six tomatoes, early ruby—1 Barrett, 2 Riddle.
Six tomatoes, other large red—1 Mager, 2 Lay Bros.
Six tomatoes, red plum—1 Knowles.
Six tomatoes, yellow plum—1 Lay Bros., 2 T. McIntosh.
One musk melon—1 Lay Bros., 2 W. T. McIntosh.
One watermelon—1 Lay Bros.
Three bunches parsley—1 Chapman, 2 T. McIntosh.
Twelve stalks rhubarb—1 Riddle, 2 Mager.
Best edible vegetable novelty—1 Knowles, 2 Lay Bros.
Six turnips, white—1 Mager, 2 Lay Bros.
Six turnips, yellow—1 Lay Bros., 2 Chapman.
Six turnips, Swede—1 Lay Bros., 2 W. T. McIntosh.
Collection of pot and savory herbs—1 Mager, 2 Chapman.

AMATEURS.

Collection of vegetables—1 S. Larcombe, Birtle; 2 C. J. Thomson, Virden; 3 J. Cartmell, Westbourne.
Six beets, long—1 J. W. Thomson, Portage la Prairie; 2 Larcombe.
Six beets, turnip—1 J. A. McDonald, 2 Mrs. J. Bacon.
Two kale—1 W. L. Lyall, Portage la Prairie.
Two cabbage, drumhead—1 McDonald, 2 C. J. Thomson.
Two cabbage, conical—1 McDonald, 2 Larcombe.
Two cabbage, red—1 Larcombe, 2 McDonald.
Two cabbage, Savoy—1 McDonald.
Six carrots, short—1 Magnus Harper, 2 Mrs. Bushnell.
Six carrots, intermediate—1 McDonald, 2 Mrs. Bushnell.
Two cauliflower—1 A. V. Antenburg, Winnipeg, 2 Lyall.
Six celery—1 T. Cleaver, Portage la Prairie; 2 Larcombe.
Six cucumber, white spine—1 Magnus Harper; 2 Cartmell.
Three cucumber, long green, English—1 Larcombe, 2 Jas. Newall, Winnipeg.
Pint gherkins—1 S. E. Fowler, 2 Harper.
Six corn—1 Mrs. Bushnell, 2 McDonald.
Three lettuce (any kind)—1 J. Batterham, 2 Larcombe.
Twelve onions, yellow—1 Cartmell, 2 Larcombe.
Twelve onions, red—1 Cartmell, 2 Mrs. J. Bacon.
Twelve onions, white—1 Cartmell, 2 Mrs. J. Bacon.
Two quarts peas in pod—1 Batterham, 2 Larcombe.
Two quarts beans in pod—1 McDonald, 2 Larcombe.
Six parsnips—1 Larcombe, 2 McDonald.
Twelve radish, scarlet globe—1 Larcombe, 2 Batterham.
Peck potatoes, Boyee—1 McDonald, 2 Harper.
Peck potatoes, early Ohio—1 McDonald.
Peck potatoes, Beauty of Hebron—1 Larcombe, 2 McDonald.
Peck potatoes, Early Puritan—1 McDonald, 2 Harper.
Peck potatoes, Burpee's Extra Early—1 McDonald, 2 Antenburg.
Peck potatoes, any other named variety—1 McDonald, 2 Harper.
One pumpkin—1 Lyall, 2 Mrs. J. Bacon.
Two squash—1 Frankland, 2 Larcombe.
Six tomatoes, Early Ruby—1 McDonald, 2 Mrs. Bacon.
Six tomatoes, other large red—1 Harper, 2 Cartmell.
Six turnips, yellow—1 Larcombe.
Six turnips, Swede—1 Larcombe, 2 Harper.
Six turnips, white—1 Lyall, 2 Mrs. Bushnell.
One stalk Brussels sprouts—1 McDonald.
Three bunches parsley—1 Larcombe, 2 H. P. Morrison.
Twelve stalks rhubarb—1 McDonald, 2 Jas. R. Stewart, Winnipeg.
Display of garden implements and tools—1 Mager.

SPECIAL CLASS.

Best collection of vegetables exhibited by an agricultural or horticultural society. All exhibits to be grown by members of the society making the exhibit—1 Birtle Agricultural society; 2 Strathcona Agricultural society; 3 Virden Agricultural society.
Extra, onions—Cartmell.
Extra, two citrons—Larcombe.

FLOWERS—PROFESSIONALS.

Group of foliage, flowering and other decorative plants, arranged for effect, not less than 100 square feet—1 R. Alston; 2 Fort Rouge Greenhouses; 3 H. T. Philpott.
Collection caladiums—Alston.
Collection ferns—Alston.
Collection palms—Alston.
Collection begonia, tuberous—Alston.
Collection begonia, flowering—Alston.
Collection geraniums, in flower—Alston.
Collection geraniums, variegated—Alston.
Collection geraniums, ivy-leaved—Alston.
Collection cacti—Alston.
Collection fuchsias—Alston.
Collection petunias—Alston.
Collection coleus—Alston.
Collection foliage, other than coleus—Alston.
Collection of three hanging baskets—Alston.
One rare plant (rarity and merit considered)—1 Victor Mager, 2 Alston.

CUT FLOWERS—PROFESSIONALS.

Collection dianthus—1 Geo. Brandrow, 1 Robt. Lloyd.
Collection pansies—1 Lay Bros., 2 Chas. Ramsey.
Collection roses—Alston.

Collection zinnias—1 Stoney, 2 Lay Bros.
Collection dahlias—Chapman.
Collection sweet peas—1 Lay Bros., 2 R. Lloyd.
Collection asters—1 Lloyd, 2 Tomlin.
Collection stocks—1 Stoney, 2 Lloyd.
Collection phlox Drummondii—1 Brandrow, 2 Knowles.
Collection petunias—Lloyd.
Collection antirrhinum—1 Fort Rouge Greenhouse, 2 Lloyd.
Collection carnations—Alston.
Collection hollyhocks—J. W. Duddles.
Collection annuals—1 Lloyd, 2 Lay Bros.
Collection verbena—1 Lay Bros., 2 J. Barrett.

Hand bouquet, not more than 12 in. in diameter—Stoney.
Floral decoration for dining table—1 Alston, 2 Fort Rouge Greenhouse, 3 Stoney.

AMATEURS.

Collection flowering house plants—1 Mrs. Geo. Mitchell, 2 T. Eilbeck.
Collection foliage house plants—1 Mitchell.
Collection begonia, flowering—1 Ald. Barclay.
Collection begonia, tuberous rooted—1 Miss E. Fowler, 2 Harper.
Collection geraniums—1 Mitchell, 2 Barclay.
Collection fuchsias—1 J. P. Ewing.
One fuchsia, untrained—1 Ewing.
One fuchsia, trained—1 Ewing.
One begonia, flowering—1 Eilbeck, 2 Mrs. Shedd.
One geranium, single, in bloom—1 Mitchell, 2 Fowler.
One geranium, double, in bloom—1 Mitchell, 2 Mrs. Quinn.
One geranium, variegated—Harper.
One geranium, ivy—1 Fowler, 2 Mitchell.
One palm—1 Mrs. W. J. West, 2 Mitchell.

CUT FLOWERS—AMATEURS.

Collection sweet peas—1 Autenburg, 2 H. P. Morson.
Collection gladioli—1 J. W. Thomson, 2 Fowler.
Collection dahlias—1 Thomson, 2 W. L. Lyall.
Collection roses—1 Thomson, 2 Fowler.
Collection pansies—1 Fowler, 2 Lyall.
Collection nasturtiums—1 Mitchell, 2 Batterham.
Collection asters—1 Cartmell, 2 Harper.
Collection hardy perennials—1 Harper, 2 Fowler.
Collection phlox Drummondii—1 Autenburg, 2 Fowler.
Collection zinnias—1 Thomson, 2 Harper.
Collection stocks—1 Lyall, 2 Cartmell.
Collection poppies—1 Thomson, 2 Morson.
Collection verbenas—1 Mitchell, 2 Fowler.
Collection hollyhocks—Lyall.
Best arranged and most complete collection of cut flowers—1 Mitchell, 2 Autenburg.

Agricultural Colleges in France.

A French contemporary states that the desire for technical tuition in agriculture is spreading in France, but the progress has not been as great as might have been expected. It appears the peasants are unwilling to send their sons away for two years just when they have attained the age at which they are very useful on the farm. In some parts of Europe, such as Germany and Austria, the difficulty has been overcome by establishing schools which are only open in the winter months. In a report issued by the Agronomic Institute, it is stated that in the former country out of 230 elementary agricultural schools 182 are of this character, and in Austria out of a total of 149 the winter schools number 49. The lads spend at these institutions five months of the year, from the commencement of October to the end of February. The instruction imparted is theoretical, as no experimental station is attached, but it is supplemented by practical demonstrations, visits to farms, etc. The writer warmly recommends the introduction of these agricultural winter schools into France.

Cotton in Egypt.

Experiments now concluded on the banks of the Nile show the quality of the cotton grown there to be the equal of any in the world. There are available fifteen million acres of irrigated land, and the only difficulty is the labor supply, the Dervishes having depopulated the Soudan, but the completion of the Suakim-Berber railroad is expected to solve the problem, besides furnishing an outlet for the crop. The British Cotton Growing Association which is working in harmony with the Colonial Secretary, expects to develop a cotton belt that will dwarf that of the United States.

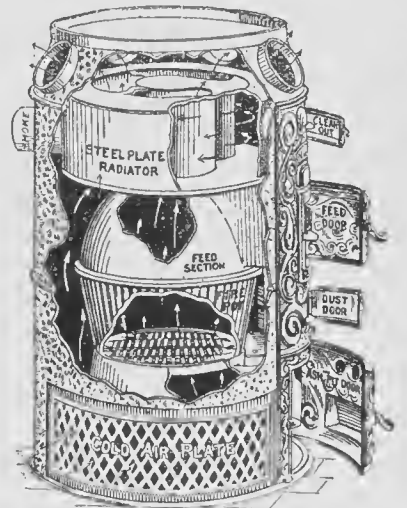
The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. have let the contract for a 25x60 addition to their present office in Winnipeg.

DO YOU WANT SOLID COMFORT IN YOUR HOME THIS WINTER?

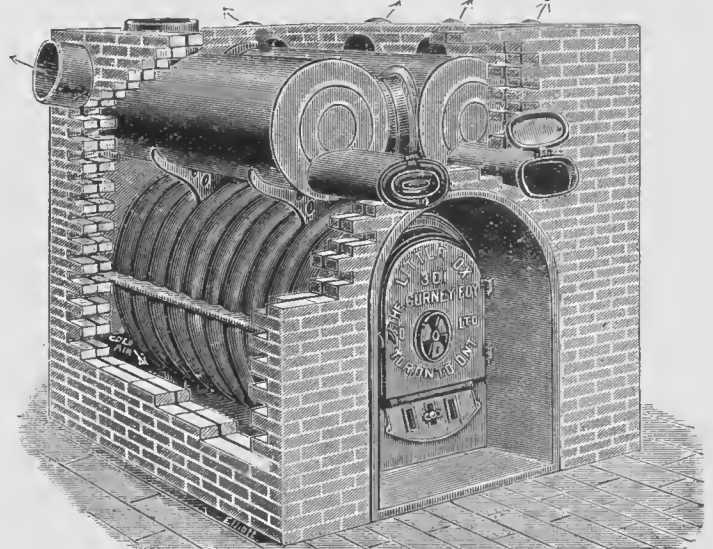
AND DO YOU WANT IT FOR LITTLE MONEY?

If so let us fit up one of these Oxford Furnaces in your house and you will have summer heat in the house when the thermometer is 40 below zero outside.

They burn any kind of coal, coke or wood and less of it than any other furnace.



For Coal, Coke or Wood. Portable or brick set.



For Wood only. Portable or brick set.

All Oxford Furnaces are installed according to the plans of our own expert furnace men, and supply a large volume of warm air to every room.

We give a straight and positive guarantee with every furnace to beat the building to 70 deg. when the temperature outside is 40 deg. below zero.

Send us a rough sketch and dimensions of the building and we will give you full information.

The GURNEY FOUNDRY CO.,

LIMITED

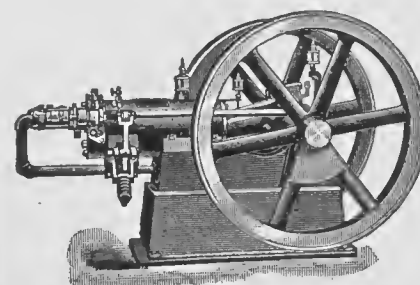
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THE STUART-ARBUTHNOT MACHINERY COMPANY, Limited,

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA



The "Howe" Gasoline Engines

Made by the same people who make the celebrated Howe Scales.

Over 30 of them sold in Manitoba this season.



Letellier.

It may be of interest to some of our readers to learn that Mr. Proulx, of St. Pie, threshed a 20-acre field of oats on August 20, the yield being 1,100 bushels. The land producing this crop has been regularly sown for the last seventeen years, without any summer fallow. Cutting is the order of the day, but the threshing outfits are getting in shape for steady work. Letellier has now three fine elevators, signs of prosperity, as some one has aptly remarked.

Portage, Brandon and Burnside

Two Nor'-West Farmer representatives, in company with a couple of gentlemen from Ontario, had the pleasure of a drive recently through the Portage, Burnside and Brandon districts. Upon his return to Toronto, the Daily Mail and Empire got hold of one of our visitors and elicited the following information: "I found things in a most healthy condition in Manitoba. The crops in some of the low-lying districts are a little light owing to the overflow of the rivers in the early spring after seeding; still, on the whole, this will be a banner year for the West. I drove through the Portage Plains for some 30 odd miles and was surprised at seeing the magnificent farm buildings. The farms and crops were a revelation to me. Everywhere the wheat showed excellent growth, being up to the top of the fence posts. I have no doubt the average yield in this district will be fully 35 bushels per acre. Oats were also particularly heavy, and will yield 90 bushels per acre. By previous invitation, we took dinner at Kenneth McKenzie's, a well-known farmer, some two miles north of Burnside. Mr. McKenzie is one of the largest farmers in the district, having over 2,000 acres of land, some 700 or 800 of which are in wheat this year, another 700 is in crop in hay, oats and barley. I was particularly impressed with the way in which everything was kept around the buildings, not a weed could be seen, and the lawn in front of the house was clipped as nice as any in our own city. His house is a commodious one, costing in the neighborhood of \$5,000, and the outbuildings are equally good. I was very much impressed by a 320-acre field which has been in crop for 32 years. The crop of wheat on this piece would yield at least 32 bushels per acre. Mr. McKenzie has 12 four-horse teams employed for his own use, and when we were there they were putting up a stack of 400 tons of hay to be used on the farm.

"I visited the Experimental Farm at Brandon and saw the many interesting experiments being carried out by Mr. Bedford. The yields this year will be exceptionally good. I was indeed sorry that time was so limited that I could not have spent more time looking over the different plots. I also visited the Indian Industrial School, where Indian children are taught how to farm as well as to read and write. They had an excellent collection of vegetables here, being of great variety and quality.

The grain in the Brandon district was equally good with the Portage plains. The town of Brandon itself showed great activity in the way of building, new buildings going up everywhere. The Brandon fair, which lasted four days, was a great success, the display of stock, both of horses and cattle, was a treat to an eastern man. The Hon. Thos. Greenway was awarded most of the prizes in the Shorthorn class.

"It is five years since I have been in Winnipeg, and the growth of the city during that time has really been marvelous, in fact some of the buildings for style and architecture are away ahead of anything Toronto can boast of. Lord Strathcona, Canadian High Commis-

sioner, is at present putting up a very fine block of stone tenements at the corner of Main street and Broadway. All in all, I had a most pleasant trip through the West, and would have been glad to have extended my visit to months instead of weeks."

One member of the party, who was a horseman, took a great deal of interest in being shown through Kelly's up-to-date stables at Brandon, and remarked that the horse flesh in both Portage and Brandon was a credit to the West, and was such that you would not see in any of the liveryies in Ontario outside of a few of the larger cities.

While at Brandon an unusually large man was seen on the street. Upon inquiry we found that his name was Edward Beaupre, of Willow Bunch, Assa. He is 21 years of age, 7 feet, 10½ inches in height, weighs 373 lbs., wears a number 10 hat and number 22 shoes. His father was 5 feet, 8 inches in height and his mother 5 feet, 6 inches. At 10 years old young Beaupre was 6 feet, 10 inches high. He was going to take in the Toronto Industrial and other eastern fairs.

British Pressmen Among Manitoba Farmers.

The recent visit of the representatives of the English and Scottish press afforded a Nor'-West Farmer man an opportunity for some pleasant rides through a number of the fertile fields now being cut by the binder. These gentlemen are naturally anxious to be able to report with some degree of confidence the quality of our western crops and the way they are handled. One or two of them are eager for snap shots of the way the work is done and it will be very interesting to read what they have to say about the country and its resources. As is already well-known, a party of them went out to Crystal City on August 23d, returning on the 25th. Those who took this trip had an excellent opportunity for seeing a typical example of the leading features of Southern Manitoba. The rich Mennonite plain with its crop nearly all cut, the rolling country from that to Crystal City, varied by the descent into the Pembina valley and the woodland scenery of Rock Lake, make altogether a succession of rural scenery that any country might be proud of. The crops were at their best for effect, either already cut or changing color, and all looking their best in the light of our Manitoba summer. The Greenway farm and herd were a great sight in themselves and rather startling to those who have all their lives dreamed of Manitoba as little better than a wilderness.

A smaller section of the visitors took in the Portage plains, whose continuous stretches of golden grain are an equally striking feature of the West. Part of these plains has already been under cultivation for a quarter of a century and has borne 20 crops, with little variety of cropping and almost no attempt at manuring, yet this year's crop is equal to, if not better than, any it has seen in its whole history. The farm of Fulton Bros. was the midday stage of this attractive trip and here five binders were at work. Nowhere in Manitoba could such a continuous grain crop be seen as this day's ride.

It was hoped that the Carberry plain could be made another half day's trip, but even wheat fields may grow monotonous and for want of time the visitors went right through to Brandon, where relays of the leading citizens got hold of the crowd and kept them on the move for a day and a half. The first afternoon was spent in the valley of the Little Souris, whose crops this year are mostly a shade too heavy for profit. The soil is a heavy clay and where summer fallowing had been done the wheat was very rank. The wet spring made it impossible to get in wheat in a good many cases, and its place was taken by stretches of green late sown oats. Cutting, owing to the broken nature of the straw, was in many places a difficult task, and the only people seen in a half-day's ride was, here and there, one or two binders and their drivers, sometimes with a score of acres of sheaves behind them and nobody in sight to set

them up. The kodak was in frequent requisition, and perhaps its record may be as correct as any written description, for a few days of such trips showed the reporters that they had a big contract before them if they mean to try and describe what even a 20-mile ride has to show of the wheat-producing power of the great West.

To eyes more familiar with the north-western crops the outstanding feature of the season is the freedom from weeds of the great bulk of our crops. In districts where a Dakota man has commenced his operations with what promises to be a 10-hushel crop of flax, monster pig-weeds show up as evidence that even an American has something to learn. Every such plant means 50,000 seeds and every such field bears more foul seeds than are needed to make a heavy weed crop on that land before it has a chance to grow wheat. Everywhere the weed crop of the old Manitoba farmer is reduced to a minimum, and we are proud to point this out to our visitors. Smut and rust

are also invisible and the heads of grain bear good sized berries right out to the top. The quality of the heads and good color of the grain were everywhere noteworthy.

Brandon people had so much else to show that less than an hour was given to the Experimental Farm, but casual visitors can learn very little from one such visit, unless they can take the time to follow its history from its inception down to the present hour.

The trip from Brandon to Indian Head was made on a night train, but even with this drawback the great possibilities of the New West, as shown at this particular season are so apparent that not even the most superficial observer can fail to see them.

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Humbug Swine V, Stock Marker and Calf Dehorner. Stops swine of all ages from rooting. Makes different ear marks, all sizes, with same blade. Extracts Horns. Testimonials free. Price \$1.50 or send \$1 for trial; if it works, send balance. Pat'd U.S. May 6, '02 for 11 yrs; Canada Dec. 17, '01, 18 yrs. FARMER BRIGHTON, Fairfield, Iowa, U. S.



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to give it back to him, and I can do it, for I have done it for thousands.

There are men in every town in this country now who thank me for making them feel once more like the greatest of God's creatures—a MAN. D. Scott, Muncey, Ont., wrote me the other day:—

"I am well satisfied with the Belt. It has done wonders for me already. I am far better than I ever expected to be, and am feeling stronger every day."

Where there is any physical constitution to work on my treatment will develop perfect manhood. It will take the slightest spark of manly vigor and fan it into a flame which will encompass the whole structure and charge every nerve and muscle in the body with the vigor of youth.

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Wm. Smith, Queensville, Ont., writes me regarding his son and himself, after doctoring for twenty-five years got one of my belts:—"I have been troubled for the past twenty-five years with rheumatic fever, which caused me no end of suffering. Three months prior to getting your Electric Belt I was unable to feed myself. My son was also affected with the fever similar to myself, and we both used the Belt and found it just as you represented it in every way. I am very grateful to be able to report to you that I am free from all those pains."

Mrs. D. Campbell, Prosperity, Assa., will tell you just the same as she wrote to me the other day:—"I am very much pleased with the Belt you sent me. My bowels are in fine condition and regular. I have never taken any medicine since I got the Belt. I wish I had sent for it years ago."

It not only restores vigor and increases nerve power, but it cures Rheumatism, Pains in the Back and Kidneys, Indigestion and Constipation and all troubles which result from weakness of any vital organ.

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Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is the only electric appliance that is sold where the patient is under the care of a physician until he is cured. The success of my electric appliance depends upon its intelligent application.

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Regina Flower Show.

The Assiniboia Horticultural Society held its first annual show on August 21. This society was organized under the presidency of A. F. Angus, well-known for his connection with the Manitoba Horticultural Society. The show was a great success and the amateurs whose exhibits made such a beautiful exhibit have every reason to feel proud of their efforts, as the entire show was made up by selections from the house plants in Regina.

House plants made a fine showing. Begonias and geraniums were the principal kinds shown, and they were out in all their great variety of color and bloom. In cut flowers, antirrhinums, petunias, phlox and verbenas had the lead. The collections of plants brought out interesting competitions.

Many plants were loaned for decorative purposes, among them being quite a number from Government House. Mrs. Rothwell showed a sassafras shrub grown from seed sent from Honolulu, and Mrs. R. B. Ferguson a lemon tree bearing fruit. Government House also sent a collection of varieties of sweet peas, as well as a pretty assortment of cut flowers. The town hall in which the show was held was arranged so as to afford a promenade and the proceedings were enlivened by an orchestra.

The Best Bulbs for Indoor Cultivation.

The season is at hand for planting bulbs for winter and early spring blooming. These bulbs can be had readily from all seedsmen and add much to the beauty of the home. The following account of the best way to handle them is by J. A. Ellis in the Ottawa Valley Journal:—

The best bulbs for winter flowering indoors are Easter lilies, hyacinths, narcissus, calla lilies, Chinese Sacred lilies, frcesias, and tulips.

The following directions apply generally to hyacinths, Easter lilies, narcissus and tulips: The bulbs may be potted any time during September, October and November, according to the time when it is desired to have them in bloom. The essential to success is that the bulbs should have perfect root development before the tops begin to grow. When growing naturally out-of-doors by the time they show signs of growth the weather above is cool or cold, and the ground below them is warmer, so that the conditions are congenial for root action and deterrent top growth. A bulb will just as soon start growing at the top first as at the bottom; and when it is not under natural conditions it usually commences at the wrong end—the top. In growing them indoors, therefore, we must try to have the conditions as like the natural ones as possible, so that the root development will be completed first.

The soil to be used should be rich loam; and if it is a little heavy mix it with sand and leaf mold secured in the woods. The size of the pots depends on the size of the bulbs and the effects desired. For a single Dutch hyacinth a 5-inch pot should be used; for tulips a 4-inch pot would be large enough. A very pretty effect is produced by putting three hyacinths or six tulips in a 7 or 8-inch pot. Narcissus require about the same size pot as hyacinths. Six Roman hyacinths can be put in a 6-inch pot. Easter lilies should have a 6, 7 or 8-inch pot, according to size. Some people use the ordinary pot; but my experience is that all bulbs do much better when grown in shallow pots or pans. These can easily be procured from florists. It is better, too, to grow three or more bulbs in one pot than it is to put one

bulb in a pot, because in the former case the soil retains a more even temperature and moisture.

In potting, place a little broken crockery in the bottom of the pot for drainage. Then fill the pot with soil, and shake it down, but do not pack it. Plant the bulb bottom down, and push it tight into the soil so that the top of the bulb is even with the soil. Press the soil down around the sides of the pot. The crown of the bulb should just show above the soil. Do not screw the bulb into the soil, but rather make a hole in the soil and put the bulb in with as little downward pressure as possible. Otherwise the soil packs under the bulb and when the roots start they often raise the bulb out of the pot.

When the potting is completed give a thorough good soaking with water, which will further settle the soil. The pots should now be placed in a cool, dark situation, so as to encourage a strong growth of roots before the bulbs start at the top. A very good place is a cool cellar, where the temperature is about 40 or 45. If the temperature is higher than this cover the tops of the pots with 5 or 6 inches of sand or ashes. In latitudes a little further south a plan very often followed is to place the pots outdoors in a trench dug in the open ground and covered with 4 to 6 inches of sand, ashes or rotted leaves. If the grower has a cold frame this plan can be followed here; but I do not recommend the trench method in the open ground, because the winters in Ottawa are rather too severe.

Do not let the soil in the pots ever become dust dry. Examine them every week or so, and water when they appear to be becoming dust dry. Some early bulbs, such as Roman hyacinths, paper white narcissus, Duc Van Thol tulips, etc., will root sufficiently in about six weeks to be taken up for first flowers; but it is safer to allow all bulbs not less than eight weeks for rooting. By bringing up the roots from the cellar at intervals of ten or fourteen days a succession of flowers may be had for months.

In order to ascertain whether the bulbs have rooted sufficiently to bring out of the cellar, turn the pots upside down with the hand on top of the soil. Give the edge of the pot a sharp rap against a hard substance and the ball of earth will leave the pot easily. If the roots have gone down to the bottom of the pot they are ready to take out of the cellar. When they are brought out at first place them in a cool room where the temperature will be 50 or 55. This will allow the flower stems and foliage to grow, and at the same time prevent the opening of the flowers until the stems have attained their proper height. After this the pots may be taken to a sunny warm window, or wherever they are wanted, to flower. Bulbs treated in this manner will produce spikes of perfect flowers. A good rule to keep in mind in flowering hardy bulbs is 40 to 45 degrees for roots, 50 to 55 degrees for foliage and stems, and 60 to 65 degrees for best flowers.

The bulbs which are left in the cool atmosphere of the cellar the longest will give the best results. They can be left there four months, or even longer. Most of the failures in getting good blooms arise from the fact that they are not allowed enough time to make roots. If this important fact was kept in mind there would not be half so many complaints as there are about failures to get bulbs to flower successfully.

There is but little use in giving liquid manure or other fertilizer to bulbs, as the power to flower is in the bulb alone and fertilizers will not increase the beauty or size of the bloom.

When hyacinths are brought up out of the cellar they should not be placed in the full light at once, as that would cause the top bells of the spike of bloom to open first. The flower would then be spoiled, for the top bells would be faded before the lower bells opened. Keep them, therefore, in the dark by covering them, or placing in a dark corner, until the sprout is as long as a man's finger. They can then be exposed to the light. The sprouts will be yellow by keeping

them covered, but that does not matter, as they turn green quickly when brought to the light.

Tulips and narcissus can be placed in the full light as soon as they are brought out of the cellar.

Hyacinths can be grown in water in glasses; but I do not recommend this method as the flowers are always much smaller and inferior to those grown in soil. To grow them in this way, fill the glasses with water so that the base of the bulb just touches it. Set them away in a cool cellar, like those grown in soil, until the roots have reached the bottom of the glass, when they may be brought to the light. As the water evaporates fill up the glasses, and change the water entirely when needed to keep it sweet and clean. Special glasses, which can be obtained from any florist, are used for this method of growing.

Easter lilies, in addition to throwing out roots from the base of the bulbs, usually form roots from the new stem just above the bulb, and the plant and flowers derive much strength from these top roots. So, in potting lily bulbs, it is best to put them down deep enough, so that there will be sufficient soil above the bulbs, say an inch or so, to sustain the stem roots. In other respects treat lily bulbs the same as others after potting, as advised above.

The cost of maintaining the boulevards of Winnipeg for the year ending April 30th was \$7,400, or 5½c. per foot. This includes water, and is 2 cents lower than the preceding year.

The Dominion fruit inspector at Winnipeg has found shipments of apples that did not come up to the requirements as marked on the head of the barrel. Samples have been sent to Ottawa and the shipper will be prosecuted. Ontario fruit growers seem bound to destroy their market in Manitoba and the Northwest by sending us poor goods. At the rate this country is growing there will soon be a big market for fruit of all kinds. The Ontario fruit is superior to much of the American fruit placed on our market, but the latter is genuine and not a fraud. It seems strange that Ontario fruit growers will work so hard for the Old Country market and neglect one right at their doors. A vigorous enforcement of the Fruit Marks Act is the only way to bring them to time, and they must either send us good fruit or let the Americans have the market.

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AMONG BOY FARMERS.

We have recently sent out quite a lot of books to our young friends. One of them addressed to Miss Mary Jane Douglas, Manitou, has been returned because not called for. We would like to know where she is. We give a number of the acknowledgments we have received from those getting books.

Lundar, Man., July 19, 1902.

Dear Editor—Please accept my kindest and best thanks for the lovely and interesting book I received from you last Saturday. I was very glad to see that these books you are giving away are no humbug. —Yours sincerely, KRISTIAN HALLDORS-SON.

Dear Editor—I thank you very much for the nice book you sent me. I have read it half way through, and think it has nice reading in it. I could not have chosen one to suit me better than this if I had tried myself. My brother's one is nice, too. I will write again to your paper, if I may.—CHRISTINA MAXAM, aged 11.

Note.—We will be pleased to hear from you again.

Wascana, Assa., August 6, 1902.

Dear Editor—I go to the Wascana school every day. I have three miles to go. My brothers and sister and myself drive. Our pony's name is Polly. She is lame and cannot go very fast. At our school we have a large vegetable garden. Nearly every pupil has a plot in the garden. My brother and sister have a plot. We have lettuce and turnips and parsnips and potatoes and cabbage and cauliflower and beets and peas and beans and radishes and onions. The school is painted white outside and it is plastered inside. The teacher has all the names of the months upon the wall. There are 20 here to-day. I am in the second book

and picked the potatoes. I would very much like to get a book, as I am very fond of reading.—Yours sincerely, VIOLET ABER-DEIN.

Clegg, Man., August 4, 1902.

Dear Editor—I am writing another letter. I did not get a book the last time. I live on a farm and like it very much. I go to school. I am in the fourth reader. I study arithmetic, spelling, reading, writing, geography, history and grammar. Our teacher's name is Miss Baker; she is a very nice teacher. We have 13 horses, 24 head of cattle, and 42 pigs. When I was in England I had a nice flower garden. Mother gave it to Charles and I. We had in the garden pinks, violets, primroses and other flowers I do not mention. My mistress has had a lot of house plants and they have had flowers on ever since Christmas. Last fall my master bought a cream separator. We are milking 6 cows. We milk two cows apiece and it does not take long. I am 12 years old. I can scrub, wash dishes, sweep the floor, peel potatoes, and other things. It has been a wet spring, but the crops are looking good. We have lots of poultry. We had a very bad hail storm here on July 15th. On Dominion Day there was a picnic held, but it rained and there was no fun. I can clean out stables. We have not begun haying just yet. I guess this is all this time. I wish you success.—Yours truly, JOHN ROBINSON.

Note.—A book was sent to this boy, but returned, because there is no post office at Clegg. If it is Rosebank, let us know. You must improve in your penmanship, but you will get a book when we are sure of the address.

Minnedosa, Man., July 20, 1902.

Dear Editor—We live on a farm 10 miles north of Minnedosa. I am 14 years old. I always like to read your paper, it is very interesting. I go to school about half the summer, and I herd the rest. At school I study arithmetic, music, spelling and reading, grammar and physiology. In the afternoon it is geography, history, composition,



MARTIN HENDERSON, DOUGLSTON, ASSA., AND HIS FOUR OXEN AT WORK ON THE DISC HARROW.

and expect to get into the third this fall. I like our teacher, she is very nice.—Yours sincerely, EDITH MARTIN, aged 10.

Minnedosa, Man., August 25, 1902.

Dear Editor—I am glad you have asked the boys to write letters to The Nor'-West Farmer. We live on a farm about halfway between Minnedosa and Franklin. We have a half section of land, there is a lot of wood on it. I get up early in the morning and get the cows. When I come in we milk and I help turn the milk through the separator. We have 12 head of cattle, 6 calves and 21 little white pigs. We have 4 udder colts; they are all very quiet. We have a circular saw, which is run by a four-horse power. We are building a new stable with a large loft for hay. We are at present cutting our grain and hope to have a good crop. I expect to start to school next week. I am in the third book. My age is 12. We have a very nice teacher; she is away for her holidays now. Wishing you every success.—Yours sincerely, BERTIE ROSE.

Brandon, Man., August 14th, 1902.

Dear Editor—This is my first letter. I am 12 years old. I go to school in the summer. I am in the third book. My lessons are spelling, dictation, reading, geography, physiology and arithmetic. I have two brothers and two sisters. One of my sisters is only a year old and I stay home when my mother goes to town and mind her. I have one pet, a kitten. One day she got my brother's hat on the floor. She bent the crown in a little, then got in it and had a sleep. Every time she sees a hat on the floor she has a nap. I can wash dishes, scrub, sweep floors, make beds, sew and make cakes and cookies of different kinds. Out of doors I can feed horses, cattle, pigs, calves and hens. We have 2 cows, 2 calves, 8 horses, 7 pigs, and about 50 hens, and over 40 chickens. We live 4½ miles from Brandon. Last summer my two brothers and I stooked the barley

Euclid, algebra and copy-book writing. Our teachers' name is Miss Finch. She is a splendid teacher. I can sweep, wash dishes, dust, sew, knit and crochet. I milk two cows morning and night. The books I have read are—Black Beauty, From Log Cabin to White House, Sunk at Sea, Ned in the Woods, Brave Georgie, The Wide, Wide World, Alice in Wonderland, and Ivanhoe. I think it is very kind of you to let the girls and boys write.—Yours truly, ISABELLA McLEAN.

Bagot, Man., July 21, 1902.

Dear Editor—I am 10 years old. I do not go to school in herry-picking time. We have about 60 cattle and I have a heifer of my own and I call her Pansy. We have 6 big horses, 2 ponies and a colt. I have a pony and I call him Jack. I have a pig and my sister has one and my father has six. We have a large number of poultry, including 13 guinea fowl. I can do chores and harness and drive a team. I hope I have not taken too much room in your paper.—Yours truly, ROSS JARDINE.

Carman, Man., August 17, 1902.

Dear Editor—This is my first letter to The Nor'-West Farmer. I go to school every day and drive a broncho. I help do the work Saturday, I scrub, wash dishes, make beds, sweep and dust. I have no sisters nor brothers.—Yours truly, EVA B. CURRIE.

Curthill, Assa., August 19, 1902.

Dear Editor—I enjoy reading The Nor'-West Farmer very much. I am 11 years old. Our school started in May. Our teacher's name is Miss Botsford. I like her very well. I go to school. I am in the third reader. I study drawing, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, botany, physiology and history. I have just been at school 13 months before this summer. We came from Comp-

ton County, Quebec, three years ago. I had just been at school 8 months then. There was no school for 2 years after we came out here. We live 12 miles south of Moose Mountain. I can make beds, peel potatoes, set the table, wash the dishes, sweep the floor, feed the chickens, knit, sew and crochet a little.—Your friend, AGNES J. BOYES.

Lumsden, Assa., August 11, 1902.

Dear Editor—I received the beautifully bound book that you sent me as a prize. I like it very much and think it is a splendid book for boys. I was very much surprised when my mother came and told me that I had got such a valuable prize from The Nor'-West Farmer. We have a beautiful field of wheat almost ready for cutting. We will have to hire a man for the harvest, as my father and I are not able to take the crop off ourselves. All the crops around here are extra good this year, on account of the wet weather we have had all summer. Unless more threshing machines come into the settlement this year I am afraid that every person will not get threshed, as there are so many men with such a large acreage under crop. Our school opens to-day, after having had six weeks' holiday. Our teacher, Miss Coughlin, I am glad to say, returns this morning from the East, after having a grand time seeing her friends. If it does not make any difference to you I will put in two verses for the good of other boys, which I learned out of Manning's stock book, about the dairy cow:—

"She's long in her face, she's fine in her horn,
She'll quickly get fat without cake or corn;
She's clean in her jaws, and full in her chine,
She's heavy in flank, and wide in her loin.
"She's broad in her ribs, and long in her rump;
A straight and flat hack, without e'er a hump;
She's wide in her hips, and calm in her eyes;
She's fine in her shoulders, and thin in her thighs."

Wishing the Nor'-West Farmer great success, I remain, your sincere friend, CHARLIE MAXAM, age 12.

Lumsden, Assa., Aug. 8th, 1902.

Dear Editor—I go to Wascana school every day, which is two miles from my home. I have walked to school for three years, but this year we drive in the huggy. I am in the third reader and study arithmetic, reading, spelling, history and several other things. The school is a very pretty one. It is painted white inside and outside, and the woodwork is of a reddish brown. There are lace curtains on the windows and three big pictures on the walls. One of them is the picture of Lake Champlain. Every day at dinner two girls or two boys take a turn in sweeping the school. Each scholar has a garden plot at the school, chiefly of vegetables. There is a flower garden in front of the school. I live in the valley near a creek, so we can bathe every day. Our school begins at nine o'clock and is over at half-past three, we then get home and my brother goes for the cows and I milk one and sometimes my brother milks. I also feed the calf and pigs and put the calves and oxen in the fence and I take the pony to water and then give it some oats. After tea I dry the dishes and then I do some home work. Sometimes arithmetic or reading.—Yours sincerely, GEORGINA F. KIDD, aged 14.

Note.—We wish there were more scholars with a plot in a garden at school. Why cannot a lot of other boys and girls arrange to have at least a flower garden at their school next year? Then very useful lessons could be learned if the teacher would do what Professor Robertson proposes on page 737 of last issue. Read over the third paragraph of his article and join with the other boys and girls of your school to get the teacher to do what is suggested by Prof. Robertson. The study of the growth of the root and stem, etc., will make a very interesting study and a profitable one too.

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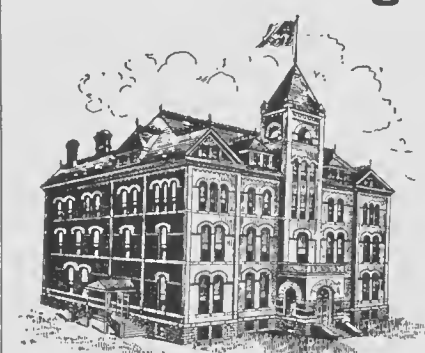
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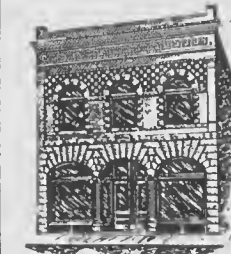
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When writing, please mention The Farmer.

Wascana, Assa., July 31, 1902.

Dear Editor—I am writing to you to tell you about my school and pets. I am in the fourth reader and like it very much. There are three large maps in our school. The months of the year that we have school—that is, from April to October—are on the wall. The portraits of our future king and queen and our late Queen Victoria, and two landscape pictures hanging on the front. There are four windows, with white lace curtains on them. We go to the creek at noon hour to bathe. One of the trustees plowed some of the school ground and we all have fine gardens. Each pupil was given so much land and planted so much seed. I have oats, wheat, turnips, corn, parsnips and radishes. The wheat was in ear on the 18th of July. Green peas on the same day, pumpkins and cucumbers in flower on the 26th, beets in use on the 28th of July. We play baseball, the boys against the girls. We have some small fruits planted and they are doing well. We are going to have a concert in September. We have hanging plants in the windows and a lot of flowers in the front garden, which are blooming lovely. I have a little black pony and her name is Fanny. I ride her to school, which is three miles away. I have a little black cat, his name is Buff, and 6 little chickens. Father used to live in Ontario, near Petrolia. He came West in 1900. We all like the country very much. Father built a concrete house, which is warm in winter and cool in summer. Father has 12 horses. I have not read very many books. I have read the Pillar of Fire, Uncle Tom's Cabin and some other small ones. I will close wishing you success with your paper.—Yours sincerely, LILLIE MARTIN, aged 14.

Marrington, Man., August 19, 1902.

Dear Editor—I live on a farm of 160 acres, 10 miles from Pilot Mound. I go to school and am in the fifth grade. I would not like

but I only wear it around home. I can ride a bicycle. Mother has told me to hurry up and bring in some rhuhrarh for tea, so I will close. I hope I will get a book, for I am very fond of reading.—Yours truly, NEILLY.

Minnedosa, Man., August 8th, 1902.

Dear Editor—I am a girl living on a farm about three miles east of Minnedosa. Our home is on the main road from Minnedosa to Neepawa. It is one of the oldest homes in this part of the country. We have a path from the house to the road. On one side of the path there is a grove of maples. We have heard many people remark how much it looks like an old Ontario apple orchard. We have had a number of picnics under the trees. I go to school every day. I am in the fifth reader and study all the subjects in that grade, but of all those subjects I like geography best. As I am the oldest daughter in the family, I help my mother night and morning. At present we are milking 8 cows. I can milk 2 of them. We have a cream separator, which I help turn night and morning. I go to church every Sunday. Our ministers' name is Rev. Mr. Bethel. I attend Sunday school in Minnedosa. We have about 145 of an attendance. Wishing you every success.—Yours truly, EDITH ROSE, aged 13.

Elm Valley, Man., August 24, 1902.

Dear Editor—As I have not seen any letters from Elm Valley, I thought I would write. I am 12 years old. I live on a farm near Elm Valley. I have been out in this country a year last spring. I lived on a 50 acre farm 4 miles from Mitchell, Ontario. Father kept from 70 to 100 pigs and often I used to feed them. I like farming better in Manitoba than in Ontario. We had 2,700 bushels of wheat and 1,500 bushels of oats last year. We have 350 acres of crop this year. We have some wheat, oats and barley



HAVING SUPPER AT THE Y.M.C.A. CAMP, RAT PORTAGE.

to live as far away from school as some children do. I intend to teach school. My eldest brother went to South Africa with the fourth contingent. We expect him home any day now. Our school yard is very pretty this year. We have all kinds of flowers on both sides of the school and a lawn on the east. In my own garden I have a lot of nasturtiums and one aster, not quite so much as some have. The horses are my favorite animals on the farm. I hope Marie Desgagnie does not get lost again, because she might not be found next time quite so soon. She must have suffered from the cold and hunger. I am fond of reading and have read a lot of books. I like Little Women and Swiss Family Robinson the best. It is very kind of Lord Strathcona to give prizes for letter writing. I hope I may get a prize.—Yours truly, BROWN EYES, aged 13.

Note.—Hereafter we will not print any letters or send any books to those of our "Boy Farmers" who do not allow their names to appear as the writers of the letters.

Cypress River, Man., July 24, 1902.

Dear Editor—My father has taken The Nor'-West Farmer for a long time, and we would not like to be without it. We have lived in Manitoba for 9 years. I have 5 brothers and 5 sisters. One of my brothers is in the United States, and another in Ontario. I have one sister married, and she has 4 children. My youngest brother and sister and I go to school. We have 3 miles to go, but we drive. Our teachers' name is Miss Campbell. I like her very well. I am 11 years old, and I am in grade four. My studies are arithmetic, botany, letter writing, writing, drawing, geography, music, reading, spelling and composition. I can wash dishes, sweep and do many other chores. I have made a straw hat for myself,

cut. I can load hay, plough, harrow, milk and shoot wild fowl. I stay home now to change the horses on the binder. We have 2 hired men. We have 7 pigs, 3 cows and 3 calves, 9 horses and a colt. We lost a nice horse this month, we found him dead in a slough in the morning. I have a pony, 160 lbs., 49 ducks and 9 guinea fowl of my own. I go to school all the time except in harvest. I am in the fourth book. My teachers' name is Miss G. M. Scott. She is very nice. When everybody is at school there are about 35 of us. I learn arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, botany, reading, singing, writing and drawing. We play all sorts of games there. We have three different services every Sunday and a nice Sunday-school.—Yours sincerely, GORDON D. IERBERT.

Note.—There is a good deal to be read between the lines of such a letter as this. Here we have a capable man with growing children leaving a rented farm of 50 acres to land, his second year, into a 350 acre crop on land of his own. This boy writes well, but no better than dozens more of the same class who write us. A family that works hard according to their capacity, for six days in the week and goes to church and school on Sunday, cannot find a more suitable home anywhere than here in the growing Northwest. We want to hear from more of this kind of boys and girls, and when the rush of harvest work is over, will be glad to make room for all we can.

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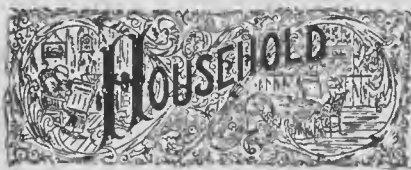


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Said the Frown to the Smile, "Come, walk with me to-day."
"Very well," said the Smile, "since you're going my way."

They journeyed on slowly for perhaps half a mile.
And each person they met said, "Good morning, dear Smile."
Till at last cried the Frown, "Now, this never will do;
There's no greeting for me, though I'm bigger than you."

"That's true," was the answer; "but remember, the while,
Even you, as companion, selected the Smile."

—S. S. Times.

Pure Grape Juice.

The natural flavor of grape juice may be preserved intact, says an exchange,

the hub, drive a large wire nail inside. Now put a band over each arm by running No. 9 wire from nail through a hole in the arm 5 feet from hub and back to nail. Twist together perfectly tight. Draw a line around the points of the arms, fasten to a buck-saw tightener, which will make the line perfectly tight. Other lines may be placed inside this at proper distances. Place this contrivance on the end of a large post set firmly in the ground and you have a line that economizes space, does not sag, saves wading in snow, mud, wet grass, as well as moving clothes basket, etc.

Ingrowing Nails.

Do any of The Farmer readers suffer from ingrowing nails? Many have undergone torture from this cause when walking any distance, even with only moderately close-fitting shoes; but can be entirely relieved after a short home treatment. Bathe the parts morning and evening for three days with a strong solution of tannin dissolved in cold water. Take a hot foot bath to soften the nails, cut a V-shaped section from the centre of the offending nail, making an acute angle. With a very sharp-pointed knife, commencing a little distance from the triangular cut, making a slanting cut in the nail below where it enters the flesh, if possible, tearing it

an excellent liver corrective, and for stout women is better than any anti-fat medicine ever invented.

Glycerine and lemon juice, half and half, on a bit of absorbent cotton, is the best thing in the world wherewith to moisten the lips and tongue of a fever-parched patient.

The finest of manicure acids is made by putting a teaspoonful of lemon juice in a cupful of warm water. This removes most stains from the fingers and nails, and loosens the cuticle more satisfactorily than can be done by the use of a sharp instrument.

Lemon juice and salt will remove rust stains from linen without injury to the fabric. Wet the stains with the mixture and put the article in the sun. Two or three applications may be necessary if the stain is of long standing, but the remedy never fails.

Baby's Eyes.

Thoughtless mothers and careless maids are answerable for much of the trouble of later years with children's eyes. The washing of a baby's eyes thoroughly and carefully, and with the cleanest of water and sponges, is most important, and the treatment of even the slightest inflammation if it should show itself; using the wrong "drops" or lotion has often turned a slight cold in the



ONE MILE ABOVE C. P. R. DAM AT MOOSE JAW, ASSA., ON MOOSE JAW RIVER.

Buildings in the background are those of the Mackay homestead, in which the late wife of Governor Ross spent her childhood days.

by raising the temperature of the juice gradually to 170 degrees Fahrenheit, keeping it at this point for ten minutes, and then quickly bottling it, taking care to use absolutely air-tight and thoroughly sterilized vessels. These vessels should be taken from a tank or kettle of boiling water, immediately filled and corked, or covered with the least possible delay.

Clotheslines.

Nothing annoys a housewife so much as to find a nice washing of clothes lying on the ground, caused by the line breaking. A lasting clothes line can be made by taking a piece of galvanized wire as big as you can draw taut. Set some good posts, and you have a line that will not sag or rust out. Clothes and line are always in place. It saves the time of putting up a line every Monday, and saves buying a new line every six or eight months.

ROTARY CLOTHES LINES.

Take a wheel from a cast off wagon. In place of each alternate spoke place an arm made by ripping boards 1 by 5, 12 feet long, so that each will make two pieces $1\frac{1}{2}$ at one end and $3\frac{1}{2}$ at the other. Shoulder the wide end and place it in

away from the flesh if necessary. The wound will soon heal with an application of vasoline. Scrape the surface of the nail around and below the cut part in the centre. Tearing the nail from the flesh will not need to be repeated the second time. As often as necessary repeat the rest of the treatment, except the bathing in tannin.

Ten Uses for Lemons.

Lemon juice removes stains from the hands.

A dash of lemon in plain water is an excellent tooth wash. It not only removes tartar, but sweetens the breath.

Two or three slices of lemon in a cup of strong tea will cure a nervous headache.

Lemon juice (outward application) will allay the irritation caused by the bites of gnats or flies.

A teaspoonful of the juice in a small cup of black coffee will relieve a bilious headache.

Lemon peel (and also orange) should be saved and dried. They are a capital substitute for kindling wood. A handful will revive a dying fire.

The juice of a lemon, taken in hot water on awakening in the morning is

eyes, which might be easily cured by careful bathing with warm water or milk and water, to ophthalmia and even blindness. A weak solution of boracic acid and rose water is quite safe, and often a great relief; but strong drugs should never be used to so delicate a thing as the eye without a doctor's orders. Again the present fashion of laying a young helpless baby on its back in a perambulator, though very good for their back and limbs, has grave dangers for the eyes, which often look straight up to a pitiless glare, because the nurse has forgotten or neglected to put up the carriage top, or because the awning is high and does not protect the child in the least on the side where the sun comes in.

Minister—"I am sorry I didn't see you at church yesterday, Tammas."

Tammas—"Weel, ye see, it was siccan a wet day it wisna fit tae turn oot a dog. But I sent the wife, sir."

Mark Twain has added two new maxims to the world's already valuable collection. They are as follows: "We ought never to do wrong when people are looking," and "No real gentleman will tell the naked truth in the presence of ladies."

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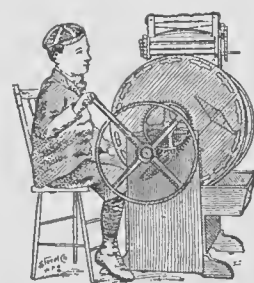
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A Supper of Slate Pencils.

"I'm going round the corner to buy a slate pencil," cried Teddie.

"You can't go out in the rain, dear," said mamma, looking up from her sewing.

"But I've got to have it now," urged the impatient voice, and the pouts and wrinkles pointed to a storm indoors as well as out.

"Teddie," said Aunt May, laying down her embroidery, "how would you like to make some slate pencils?"

"I couldn't make slate pencils," dolefully replied Ted.

However, he followed Aunt May into the kitchen, where she began setting on the table flour, baking-powder, butter, rolling pin, and everything needed for a peach short-cake. But what smoothed the wrinkles and brought a smile to Ted's lips was that on the other end of the table Aunt May placed smaller dishes and pans, a tiny rolling-pin, a bowl of lump-starch, and a little mallet.

"Oh!" exclaimed Teddie, his eyes dancing, "am I to mix something?"

"Slate pencil dough," laughed Aunt May.

"Why, slate pencils," said Ted, "are made out of rock—papa told me so."

"Yes," replied Aunt May, "but play those lumps of starch are pieces of slate, and pound them fine while I mix my dough. The real slate would be put into a large vessel shaped like my bowl, and steam would work the hammer to crush it."

"Now it's ready, auntie."

"Yes, ready to be made finer," said Aunt May. "After the slate is pounded, it is taken to a mill and put into a bolting machine."

"Oh! I've seen them bolting flour," interrupted Ted. "They do it with big long rollers, covered with white silk cloth, and these rollers whirl so fast that the flour flies through the cloth."

"Yes," said Aunt May, "and slate must be fine as flour; but they take soap-stone flour and mix with the slate. Then it is put into a big tub, and made into a stiff dough. Now I'll give you some of my dough, and you can put more flour in it, and make it stiff like slate dough. Of course, the slate dough is not kneaded by hand, but by machinery, with big iron rollers."

"How do they cut it into pencils?" asked Ted.

"After it is kneaded it is laid on a table and cut into pieces, then they take several of these pieces, and put them into a great iron vessel."

"Like that big yellow bowl you're using, auntie?" queried Tom.

"Yes, something like that, only the iron bowl has a nozzle or nose in the bottom that they squeeze the dough through, and it comes out like a long cord. This cord runs over a slanting table where there is a row of knives that cut it into proper lengths."

"Are the pencils ready to use then," asked Teddie.

"Oh, no!" laughed Aunt May, as she left the table to put the short-cake in the oven, "they must be baked first."

"Oh!" eagerly cried Ted, "am I going to bake my dough?"

"Of course," replied Aunt May. "Now roll it thin, and cut it into strips like pencils, then we'll bake them nice and brown, and have them for supper."

"That will be fun," laughed Ted—"to eat slate pencils."

"Real slate pencils," added Aunt May, "are laid on a board, and dried for a few hours before they are baked; then they are placed on sheets of zinc that have little grooves in them for the pencils to lie in so that they can't warp or get twisted. When they come from the oven, they are put under an emery-wheel and sharpened ready for you to use."

"Now my pencils are ready to bake," gayly said Ted.

"While they're baking," said Aunt May, "I'll get a small box in which you can pack ten to take to school to-morrow."

"Won't I have a good time fooling the boys," cried Ted, "asking them if they want a pencil to eat?"

"This little box," said Aunt May, re-

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TRADE MARK

turning to the table, "will hold only ten, but the real slate pencil boxes hold ten times that number."

"One hundred!" quickly said Ted.

"Yes, and a hundred of these boxes," continued Aunt May, "are put in a wooden box ready for shipping. A great deal of the work is done by boys."

At supper Teddie's papa and mamma found at their plates something crisp and brown, tied with a bit of narrow ribbon.

"Hello!" said papa, "what are these? A new kind of bread stick?"

"No," replied Ted, his eyes twinkling, "they're slate pencils. I made them. Auntie showed me how. I'm glad it rained so I couldn't go out and buy a pencil. It's lots more fun to make them," Ted added, looking across the table to Aunt May with a beaming face.

Plenty of Water.

For the clear complexion which most women, young and old, properly desire there is no better ally than plenty of pure water inside and out. It is the great cleanser, and no amount of cosmetics can beautify the skin like plentiful bathing with pure soft water; and tea, coffee, cocoa, lemonade, cider, and all other beverages cannot flush the system and promote healthy action of the skin like regular draughts of pure fresh water. It both dissolves and removes the waste matter which clogs the internal organs and the skin. The wonderful results of many of the water cures are due to the fact that the patient has to drink such draughts, to go to bed early, to rise early, and to take plenty of exercise.

Strange but True.

It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true, that alcohol, regularly applied to a thrifty farmer's stomach, will remove the boards from the fence, let the cattle into his crops, kill his fruit trees, mortgage his farm, and sow his fields with wild oats and thistles. It will take the paint off his building, break the glass out of his windows, and fill them with rags. It will take the gloss from his clothes, and the polish from his manners, subdue his reason, arouse his passions, bring sorrow and disgrace upon his family, and topple him into a drunkard's grave.

To Banish Drudgery From the Farm.

There is a good deal of hard, back-aching work and absolute drudgery on the farm unless the farmer can in some way transform this drudgery into something in which he takes a genuine pleasure. There is a great deal of drudgery as bad, or even worse, in any other profession or business. There is a whole lot of really hard work to be done in

this world by the men who make a success of life. In fact, there is no way that we ever heard of making a success except by real, downright, hard honest work. Genius is simply the power of doing hard work intelligently and right along all the time and taking delight in it.

Work on the farm, however hard, need not be mere drudgery, however. It will inevitably be drudgery, unless the farmer takes delight in it, sees the reason for doing it, and studies how to do it in the easiest way. It is exceedingly hard work to dig ditches. We did a good deal of that in our early days, but a study of how water rose in the ditch, how far the ditch would draw, how deep it ought to be, and the best way to level the bottom of the ditch and uniform a grade used to relieve it of the drudgery, and make it, while not an unalloyed pleasure, yet endurable.

Drudgery is simply work in which the body is solely engaged. Get the mind onto any subject, become thoroughly interested in it, interested sufficiently to study how to do it in the easiest possible way, and it ceases to be drudgery. Any kind of work that that we do not like is drudgery; any kind of work which does not employ the intellect and for which there is not a good motive is drudgery. We can transform drudgery into pleasant, healthful toil by becoming interested in it and doing it, not as time service, but as a duty to be performed conscientiously.

Drudgery kills men. Honest work performed with brains and skill actually lengthens life. Whether work is drudgery or whether it is a pleasure depends altogether on the spirit with which we perform it.—Wallace's Farmer.

Noah was one of the earliest advertisers. He advertised that he would sail on a certain date. Those who didn't believe in advertising failed to get tickets and were left in the wet during the forty days' rain without umbrellas or bathing suits.

An old Scotch farmer, being elected a member of the local school board, visited the school and tested the intelligence of the class by his questions. The first inquiry was: "Noo, boys, can any o' you tell me what naething is?" After a moment's silence a small boy in a back seat arose and replied: "It's what ye gie me t'other day for haudin' yer horse."

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS

EPPS'S COCOA

Prepared from the finest selected Cocoa, and distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties. Sold in quarter-pound tins labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Wm. Wood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents. GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. *Wm. Wood*

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

Good housewives find "White Star" Baking Powder to be the best and most economical. Ask your grocer for "White Star" and take no other.

FREE For ROYAL CROWN SOAP WRAPPERS.

USE
**WITCH
HAZEL**

(Registered Brand)

Toilet Soap

For the Skin and Complexion



For 25 Wrappers.

MEADOWS AT WILLOW GROVE.

Size 14 x 28.

USE
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Toilet Soap

For the Skin and Complexion



For 25 Wrappers.

SHEEP GOING TO PASTURE.

Size 14 x 28.



For 25 Wrappers.

SHEEP COMING FROM PASTURE.

Size 14 x 28.



For 25 Wrappers.

SPRING MORNING.

Size 14 x 28.



For 25 Wrappers.

APPLE BLOSSOMS.

Size 14 x 28.

Any one of the above pictures mailed free for 25 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers, or framed in a 3½ in. gilt frame for 50c extra, or 150 wrappers.



For 25 Wrappers.

IN THE MEADOWS.

Size 14 x 28.

Framed pictures can only be sent out of the city by express at your cost for express charges, or you might arrange with your merchant and have it shipped by freight with other goods and the expense for freight would be very small. Mail wrappers and price of frame direct to us with full instructions.

THE ROYAL CROWN, LIMITED.

WINNIPEG, CANADA.

"Just as of Old."

William E. Curtice in a recent letter to the Chicago Record-Herald, writes of the sheep industry of the Holy Land as follows:—

It is a shepherd's country and abounds in sheep. The hills on both sides of the Jordan are covered with flocks, and at this time of the year they find excellent grazing. As we ride along through this part of Palestine we often meet large flocks on their way from the far interior, the ranges in the valley of the Euphrates, "from the other side of Jordan, from the green fields of Eden," which are being driven for sale to the seacoast. It is customary for the shepherds of the interior to select a certain portion of their flocks for this purpose

When the children of Israel entered the promised land the tribe of Reuben and Gad, who had a large multitude of cattle, recognized the value of these pastures and asked for them. It was here that Christ got the ideas for His parables concerning the sheep; here He first called Himself the Good Shepherd, and looking beyond the plains to the vineyards upon the hillsides He called Himself the True Vine. The sweetest poetry of Jewish life, the loveliest pictures that have ever been painted concern the pastoral habits of the people, and any traveller who drives through this region will realize the influence of shepherd life upon the Jewish imagination. The founder of the Jewish nation was a shepherd, the founder of Christianity said, "Feed My sheep."



A VIEW NEAR CARSTAIRS, ALTA.

in the spring of the year. In dress, manners, language and customs the shepherds closely resemble those of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and they handle their flocks in the same way, "putting a space betwixt drove and drove," as Jacob did, and leading the young lambs "softly." If overdriven, the animals are likely to die, and at least their flesh will be worthless for mutton. The weary ones are sold on the wayside or are killed and eaten by the shepherds themselves. The flocks grow smaller as they go farther south because at nearly every village and town and often at the farming settlements a few are sold.

Palestine has always been a great place for sheep. The Bible tells us that

Playing Ping Pong.

The editor of the High River (Alta.) Eye Opener has learned the art of ping pong. Describing his initial performance he says: "We worked the deuce, vantage and fifteen love features to a standstill and romped home an easy winner. Our old training in crawling under freights on to the brake beam and rods stood us in good stead. There is no use trying to play ping pong unless you are used to catching a train on the fly or are familiar with diving off piers to rescue drowning persons. Ability to crawl under the bureau after the ball is essential. Your opponent can always haul you back by the heels and inform you that the score stands forty to fifteen



FARM HOME OF ORSON BURROWS, FOUR MILES NORTH OF LACOMBE, ALTA.

Job had a flock of 14,000; Solomon sacrificed 120,000 sheep at the dedication of the temple; when Moses overcame Midian the spoils of battle were 500,000 sheep, 72,000 cattle and 61,000 asses; the king of Moab gave the king of Israel as tribute annually 100,000 lambs and 100,000 rams, with their wool. Nor will these figures seem excessive when considered in connection with the enormous wool industry of Palestine to-day. More than 10,000 tons of wool are exported annually from Beirut; from the neighboring seaports it is the principal export, and from Jaffa they send about \$500,000 in value each year.

in her favor. Our fair opponent tried all the latest Calgary cuts on us, but it was no use. Our familiarity with high balls sent us through. They say Tracey, the murderer, was fond of the game.

"Biddy," Pat began timidly, "did you ever think av marrying?"
"Shure the subject never entered my thoughts," demurely replied Biddy.
"It's sorry Oi am," said Pat, turning away.
"Wan minute, Pat," called Biddy, softly. "Ye've set me a-thinking."

Our Fall Catalogue is Ready

And is full of illustrations and descriptions of the latest and best collection of new goods we've ever gathered together

in this building. Below is a sample of the many

opportunities you'll have of saving money by

ordering through our Mail Order Dept.

This Handsome Black Sateen } 95c. Waist



No. 895—A most remarkable offer, made possible only by our ability to handle very large quantities and to control the textile as well as the finished garment. This waist has the appearance, style and serviceableness of any regular \$2.00 waist. The material is lustrous black mercerized sateen, made with the new Duchess front, tucked front yoke, tucked back, trimmed with fancy black gimp, collar finished with black satin and small buttons. Sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Price

95c.

Sent postpaid to any address in Canada for 10 cents extra.

Address your orders Dept. N.W.F.

The Robert **SIMPSON** Company Limited, Toronto

FOR Fireproof Buildings

use our
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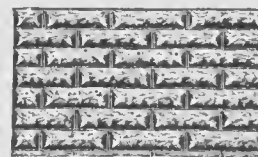


Handsome and durable. They interlock on all four sides and are positively guaranteed weather, fire and lightning proof.

OUR STEEL SIDINGS

Are handsome in design and well made. They are wind-proof, and keep your building warm.

Send for free Catalogue of Shingles, Sidings and Metal Shingles.



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Manufactured by THE METAL SHINGLE AND SIDING CO., Limited

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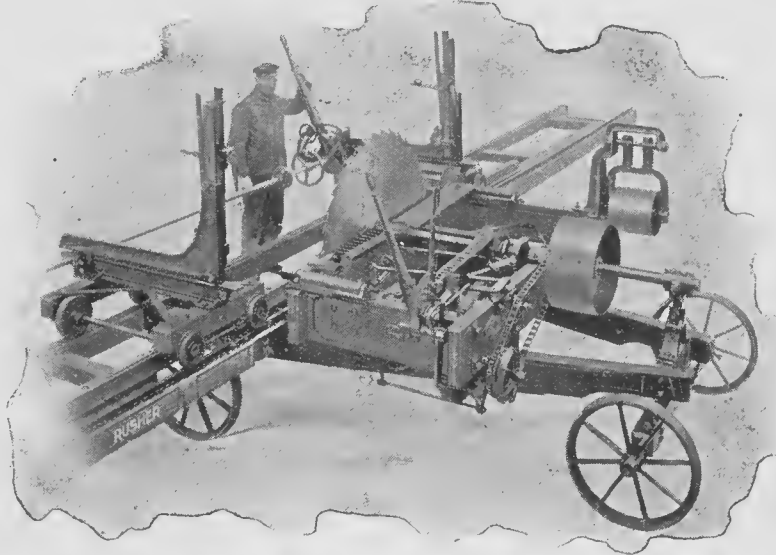
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Can be Set or Moved About as Easily as a Threshing Rig.

It will saw from 10 to 15 thousand feet of lumber in 10 hours.



It will make money for its owner.

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PORT HURON ENGINE & THRESHER CO.

DEALERS IN SAWING AND THRESHING MACHINERY.

Box 650.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Things That Never Die.

The pure, the bright, the beautiful,
That stirred our hearts in youth,
The impulses to wordless prayer,
The streams of love and truth;
The longings after something lost,
The spirit's yearning cry,
The striving after better hopes—
These things can never die.

The timid hand stretched forth to aid
A brother in his need;
A kindly word in grief's dark hour,
That proves a friend indeed;
The plea of mercy softly breathed,
When justice threatens high,
The sorrow of a contrite heart—
These things shall never die.

The cruel and the bitter word
That wounded as it fell;
The chilling want of sympathy
We feel but never tell;
The hard repulse that chills the heart
Whose hopes are bounding high,
In an unfading record kept—
These things shall never die.

Let nothing pass, for every hand
Must find some work to do;
Lose not a chance to waken love—
Be firm, and just, and true;
So shall a light that cannot fade
Beam on thee from on high,
And angel voices say to thee,
These things shall never die.

—Charles Dickens.

Paraffine for Preserving.

The cleanest, easiest and most satisfactory way to seal jelly and preserves is with paraffine, the article which has proved so useful in so many household operations that it may be called a necessity for good housekeeping. Paraffine wax can be bought at any drug store at a moderate cost. For preserving fruits or jellies pour a layer of melted paraffine about one-eighth of an inch thick over the top of the preserves, allowing it to

harden a few minutes. Then you have an air-tight covering which will keep the contents perfect. It is applied quickly and cleanly, and when the preserves are to be eaten, it can be removed by running a knife around the edge and is ready to be melted and used again.

For sealing bottles of pickles or cat-sup, force the cork into the neck of the bottle so as to form a shallow cup on top, and fill this cup with melted paraffine.

Sammy (admirably surveying his lately arrived twin sisters)—“Did you get them cheaper by taking the two, papa?”

A Western Ontario editor says: “Long ago I made a vow ‘never to drink at my own expense.’ That did the trick. As soon as I quit buying for the other fellow he quit buying for me, and now we are both prohibitionists.”

From Paris, France, an extraordinary case is reported. A gray-haired prisoner was brought before the police justice for some trifling misdemeanor. “Have you no relatives?” asked the judge. “No. My parents are long since dead, and my only brother also died, 130 years ago.” “A hundred and thirty years ago! No trifling with the court,” cried the outraged justice. “But I’m not joking, your honor,” said the prisoner. “Just listen. My father married young, at 19, and within a year had a child who died shortly after birth. After the death of his first wife he married again, at 76, and I am the offspring of that marriage. I am now nearly 73 year old. Reckon up, if you please, and see if my only brother did not die 130 years ago.” The justice could only admit this apparently incredible link with the past.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases. 22

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...YOU

We want your Subscription

And we are prepared to make this exceptional offer to get it.

On receipt of 30 cents we will send you The Weekly Free Press for three months and thirteen beautiful pictures. Ten pictures will be forwarded on receipt of order and three similar pictures during currency of subscription, in all thirteen paintings. The only condition attaching to the offer is that if you are entirely satisfied with the pictures you will forward 70 cents more, which will extend your subscription for the full term of a year and entitle you to twenty-two pictures in all. If we were not confident that you would be more than satisfied with the pictures we could not afford to make this offer.

The regular issue of The Weekly Free Press consists of 28 pages, 16 of which, in the form of a supplement, are given up to general reading or to a story.

The ten picture set is limited. When the supply is exhausted the offer will be withdrawn, therefore to avoid disappointment we would recommend you to order at once.

THE MANITOBA FREE PRESS CO.

“Favorable comment is followed by expressions of surprise that the Free Press is able to furnish with a big grade paper pictures of such evident merit and value.”—Town Topics, Winnipeg.

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“The Free Press premium pictures are alone worth \$10.00.”—The Sun, Brandon.

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The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway owns and operates all equipment on its 6,600 miles of road, including Sleeping Cars, Parlor Cars and Dining Cars, maintaining an excellence of service unequalled on any railway in the world.

Its Daylight Express (making direct connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis with morning trains from the North and West) leaves Minneapolis 7.50 a.m. and St. Paul 7.00 p.m. and Chicago 9.25 p.m. same day. This train is electric lighted, carries new Coaches of latest type. Observation Buffet Parlor Car, and Dining Car serving supper.

Its No. 2 (connecting at St. Paul and Minneapolis with the fast transcontinental trains from the coast) leaves Minneapolis 5.25 p.m. and St. Paul 6.00 p.m., daily, reaching Chicago 7.00 o'clock next morning, at which point direct connections are made with all trains for the East and South. This train is electric lighted, carries modern Coaches, first-class Standard Sleeping Cars, and Dining Car serving supper.

Its PIONEER LIMITED—the Famous Train of the World—leaves Minneapolis 8.00 p.m. and St. Paul 8.35 p.m., daily, reaching Milwaukee 7.00 and Chicago 9.30 next morning. This train is brilliantly lighted by electricity, inside and out, and carries Compartment Sleeping Cars, Standard Sleeping Cars, Buffet Library, Smoking Car, Free Reclining Chair Car, modern Coaches, and Dining Car serving breakfast a la carte. The equipment composing the PIONEER is the costliest and handsomest in the world.

In purchasing your tickets to the East or South, request your home ticket agent to route you via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. from St. Paul.

For folders, maps, and lowest rates to all points, write to

W. B. DIXON,
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St. Paul, Minn.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOME.

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for boys and youths who are being sent out periodically, after careful training in English homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Resident Superintendent—115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P.O. Box 206—and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.